

CONSOLIDATED NATURA IMPACT REPORT

IN SUPPORT OF THE
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

FOR THE
**SLIGO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2024-2030**

for: Sligo County Council

County Hall
Riverside
County Sligo



SLIGO
COUNTY COUNCIL
COMHAIRLE CHONTAE SHLIGIGH

by: CAAS Ltd.

1st Floor
24-26 Ormond Quay Upper
Dublin



SEPTEMBER 2024

Table of Contents

Section 1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Legislative Context	1
1.3	Approach.....	1
Section 2	Description of the Plan	4
2.1	Introduction and Content.....	4
2.2	Vision and Summary of Settlement Strategy	4
2.3	Strategic work undertaken by the Council to ensure contribution towards environmental protection and sustainable development	5
2.4	Relationship with other relevant Plans and Programmes	5
Section 3	Screening for Appropriate Assessment.....	7
3.1	Introduction to Screening	7
3.2	Identification of Relevant European Sites	7
3.3	Screening and Potential Significant Effects.....	9
3.4	In Combination Effects	41
3.5	Conclusion.....	41
Section 4	Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment.....	43
4.1	Introduction.....	43
4.2	Characterisation of Potentially Affected European sites	43
4.3	Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects.....	43
Section 5	Mitigation Measures.....	58
Section 6	Conclusion.....	69
Appendix I	Background information on European sites	
Appendix II	Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes	

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Screening of European sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary 13

Table 4.1 Characterisation of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation46

Table 5.1 Mitigation Measures to protect European sites.....58

List of Figures

Figure 3.1 European sites and Pathway Consideration Zones up to 15 km from the Plan area 10

Figure 3.2 European sites with surface hydrological connectivity to the Plan area, outside of 15 km buffer 11

Figure 3.3 European sites within the same groundwater bodies as the Plan area, outside of 15 km buffer 12

Figure 3.4 Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination42

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This consolidated Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030 to be adopted¹ (the Plan) in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

This report is part of the ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, at adoption of the Plan.

In carrying out AA and in preparing this consolidated NIR, the Council takes into account the matters specified under Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), including the following:

- The Natura Impact Report prepared for the Draft Plan (an earlier version of this consolidated document);
- The Natura Impact Report for the Proposed Material Alterations;
- Written submissions made during the Plan preparation process; and
- Ongoing advice on AA from the Council's agents.

This document should be considered alongside all other documentation relating to the matters above.

1.2 Legislative Context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites (also known as Natura 2000 sites).

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European site.

1.3 Approach

The Draft Plan was informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report was prepared to accompany it on public display. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any effect on the ecological integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects². The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report were placed on public display and submissions were invited.

¹ Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations and any Chief Executive's Recommendations included in Section 5 "Mitigation Measures" in this report; any other further modification considered by the AA process; and any other Chief Executive's Recommendations. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

² Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

a) no alternative solution available,
b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Submissions received resulted in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan. These alterations were subject to AA. Taking into account the measures that were integrated into the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations it was determined that the Proposed Material Alterations are not foreseen to give rise to any effect on the ecological integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects³.

Subsequently, the Chief Executive made Recommendations that may or may not be adopted as part of the Plan and Members proposed further modifications. None of the Chief Executive's Recommendations or Members' further modifications would introduce additional sources for effects that are not already provided for by the Plan through related and/or overarching provisions and they incorporate a number of relatively minor modifications that would not affect the integrity of any European site. It is concluded that, taking into account the measures that were integrated into the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations, the Recommendations and/or Members' further modifications are not foreseen to give rise to any effect on the ecological integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁴.

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological expertise. This NIR is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre⁵, the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)⁶, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)⁷ mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for this NIR of the Plan, comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary;
- Examination of European sites hydrologically linked (via direct surface water connection or shared groundwater body) or other ecological link beyond 15 km of the Plan boundary;
- Examination of the NPWS Qualifying Interests (for SACs), Special Conservation Interests (for SPAs), and Conservation Objectives or the above identified sites with potential pathways to the Plan area;
- Examination of available additional information on protected and or designated species as relevant/necessary.

There are four main stages in the AA process as follow:

Stage One: Screening

The process that identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts. If adequate mitigation is proposed to ensure no significant adverse impacts on European sites, then the process may end at this stage. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.

Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain

An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in the plan-making process and avoiding such impacts. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If potential impacts on European sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan/project is required for

³ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

⁴ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

⁵ Available at: <https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/>

⁶ Available at: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> and <https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8f7060450de3485fa1c1085536d477ba>

⁷ Available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor⁸ model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Plan.

The AA exercise has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Notice, Journal of the European Union, 2021
- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

This evaluation has been made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

⁸ Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European sites.

Section 2 Description of the Plan

2.1 Introduction and Content

The Sligo County Development Plan to be adopted⁹ is a land use plan and overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of County Sligo over the six-year period 2024-2030. The Plan sets out the Council's proposed policies and objectives for the development of the County over the Plan period.

The Plan provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of County Sligo over the period 2024-2030. The Plan has been structured in four volumes, with a number of appendices.

Volume 1 contains the sectoral strategies which, together, make up the Core Strategy of the Development Plan: Settlement, Housing, Economic, Retail and Transport Strategies. Climate Action is located at the forefront of the Plan, setting the framework for the Council's commitments and obligations under the Climate Action Plan.

Volume 2 provides the detailed compact growth designations, zoning and specific objectives for the 12 towns and villages where development will be promoted during the Plan period. Fewer objectives are included in relation to Sligo Town, for which a Local Area Plan must be prepared following the adoption of the Development Plan.

Volume 3 contains all the general policies and objectives designed to guide development in the County, thematically grouped in chapters such as Residential Development, Community and Social Infrastructure, Economic Development, Water infrastructure, Transport Infrastructure, Energy and Telecommunications etc. This volume also sets out the development management standards used by the Planning Authority in the assessment of planning applications.

Volume 4 includes specific objectives for the villages sustaining rural communities, where no significant population or housing growth is envisaged.

Among the documents that accompany the Development Plan, having informed its policies and objectives, the most significant are the Housing Strategy, the Sligo Local Transport Plan and the Sligo Centre Block Masterplan.

2.2 Vision and Summary of Settlement Strategy

The Plan identifies the Vision for Sligo in 2030 from the "Sligo 2030: One voice, One vision – Local Economic & Community Plan 2023-2030";

"The Vision is for a smart, sustainable, and socially inclusive Sligo; one that cherishes its vibrant communities, protects and celebrates its unique environment and rich culture, and is a champion of innovative growth and development."

County Sligo's settlement structure and hierarchy have remained largely unaltered for many decades, due to the slow pace of economic and social changes, similar to the entire North-West Region, where development continues to lag behind the EU average.

The National Planning Framework/Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy designation of Sligo Town as a Regional Growth Centre recognises the Town's complex role in the North-West and places it at the top of the County's Settlement Hierarchy.

⁹ Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations and any Chief Executive's Recommendations included in Section 5 "Mitigation Measures" in this report; any other further modification considered by the AA process; and any other Chief Executive's Recommendations. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

Consistent with the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the North West, the Core Strategy will continue to focus on developing Sligo Town, while ensuring that the County's lower-tier towns and villages retain their vitality.

The settlement hierarchy and the strategy for each category are summarised below:

- Sligo Town is the County's main urban centre, which provides employment, education, healthcare and other services to people living in its large hinterland, within and beyond the County boundaries. It is the designated Regional Growth Centre of the North-West.
- In terms of size and social-economic role, the second level is occupied by three Support Towns. The market towns of Ballymote and Tobercurry and the tourism-focused Enniscrone are designated for consolidation, regeneration and a quantum of growth proportional to their current population and infrastructural capacity.
- Sligo Town's Satellite Villages - Ballysadare, Collooney, Coolaney, Grange and Strandhill – are home to large numbers of regular commuters who go to work or to school in the main urban centre. These larger villages have relatively good infrastructure and also offer a variety of local services.
- Easky, Mullaghmore and Rosses Point are villages with special coastal tourism functions (a role shared with Enniscrone and Strandhill). The Core Strategy supports the provision of adequate infrastructure for sustainable tourism development in these villages.
- At the lower end of the Settlement Hierarchy, 19 villages sustaining rural communities (small villages with adequate wastewater treatment plants) are supported through the Core Strategy to cater for limited local needs in terms of residential development.
- A substantial population continues to live in dispersed communities throughout the County's rural areas, including small villages without adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure.

2.3 Strategic work undertaken by the Council to ensure contribution towards environmental protection and sustainable development

Far in advance of the submission of the Chief Executive's Draft Plan to the Elected Members for approval and the placing of the Draft Plan on public display, Sligo County Council undertook various research in order to inform the preparation of the Plan.

The findings of this strategic work have been integrated into the Plan and will contribute towards both environmental protection and management and sustainable development within the County.

Strategic work undertaken by the Council includes background work in relation to Plan Strategies and other provisions, including those relating to:

- Climate Action;
- Core Strategy;
- Sligo Growth Centre;
- Settlement Strategy;
- Housing Strategy;
- Economic Strategy;
- Retail Strategy; and
- Transport Strategy.

2.4 Relationship with other relevant Plans and Programmes

It is acknowledged that many of the major issues affecting the County's development are contingent on national policy and government funding.

The Plan sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, tourism, environmental protection and environmental management. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions. These documents include plans and programmes such as those detailed in Appendix II. These documents have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant.

The National Planning Framework¹⁰ sets out Ireland's planning policy direction for the years up to 2040. The National Planning Framework is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the County Development Plan.

As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the County Development Plan is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Region. The County Development Plan will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions, such as Local Area Plans that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the County Development Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

¹⁰ At the time of writing this report, a process to provide a First Revision to the National Planning Framework is underway.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies whether there is a likelihood of potential significant affects to European sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “Conservation Objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological/environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

The following NPWS Generic Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

- For SACs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; and
- For SPAs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat¹¹ or species¹² at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km pathway consideration zone to be considered. A review of all sites within this zone has allowed a determination to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Plan will not impose effects beyond the 15 km zone.

Details of European sites that occur within the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone (or beyond if surface or groundwater hydrological pathways are identified) of the Plan area are listed in Table 3.1 and mapped on Figure 3.1. European sites and surface water bodies in Ireland as mapped by the Environmental Protection Agency’s database¹³ that have surface hydrological connectivity with the Plan area are mapped on Figure 3.2 In addition, Figure 3.3 shows the European sites¹⁴ that are within the same groundwater body¹⁵ as the Plan area (these can occur beyond the 15 km Pathway Consideration Zone).

Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has also been considered by both the Report to inform Screening for AA(provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). The information on the Conservation Objectives of the European sites that have been considered by the assessment was sourced from the following NPWS documents:

NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC [IE0000458] Version 1.
 NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Doocastle Turlough SAC [IE0000492] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Flughany Bog SAC [IE0000497] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Callow Bog SAC [IE0000595] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SAC [IE0000622] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC [IE0000623] Version 1.

¹¹ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

¹² The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

¹³ Source: EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: July 2023

¹⁴ Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

¹⁵ Source: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC [IE0000625] Version 1.
 NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC [IE0000627] Version 2.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lough Hoe Bog SAC [IE0000633] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC [IE0000634] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC [IE0000636] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC [IE0000637] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Union Wood SAC [IE0000638] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC [IE0001656] Version 1.
 NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC [IE0001669] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SAC [IE0001673] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Streedagh Point Dunes SAC [IE0001680] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Unshin River SAC [IE0001898] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Gill SAC [IE0001976] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ox Mountains Bogs SAC [IE0002006] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for River Moy SAC [IE0002298] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Drumcliff Bay SPA [IE0004013] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Cummeen Strand SPA [IE0004035] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA [IE0004036] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Gara SPA [IE0004048] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Arrow SPA [IE0004050] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Inishmurray SPA [IE0004068] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Ballysadare Bay SPA [IE0004129] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Aughris Head SPA [IE0004133] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA [IE0004135] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA [IE0004187] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA [IE0004234] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Tullaghanrock Bog SAC [IE0002354] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Cloonakillina Lough SAC [IE0001899] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE0004151] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Melvin SAC [IE0000428] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Arroo Mountain SAC [IE0001403] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cloonshanville Bog SAC [IE0000614] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenade Lough SAC [IE0001919] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SPA [IE0004105] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Bellanagare Bog SAC [IE0000592] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC [IE0000516] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC [IE0000584] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Boleybrack Mountain SAC [IE0002032] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for St. John's Point SAC [IE0000191] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA [IE0004228] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC [IE0002303] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Urlaur Lakes SAC [IE0001571] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Derrinea Bog SAC [IE0000604] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Drumalough Bog SAC [IE0002338] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Inishduff SPA [IE0004115] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Errit Lough SAC [IE0000607] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [IE0001626] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Mullygollan Turlough SAC [IE0000612] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Balla Turlough SAC [IE0000463] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Forbes Complex SAC [IE0001818] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA [IE0004101] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE0000440] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE0004064] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
 NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Plan against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

3.3 Screening and Potential Significant Effects

All policies and objectives contained within the Plan are considered in this report with respect to the ecological sensitivities of each of the European sites identified. The sensitivities, and threats and pressures of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects identified, and potential pathways for such effects identified above are then examined in Table 3.1 (Screening stage). Where sources within the Plan and pathways for potential significant effects are identified, the European sites concerned will proceed to Stage 2 AA, and these potential effects will be assessed in relation to the Conservation Objectives of each QI and SCI, and the appropriate corresponding mitigation will be (detailed in section 5) applied to each potential effect in Table 4.1.

3.3.1 Is the Plan Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future development of Sligo. Therefore, the Plan is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Plan with a Likelihood to Give Rise to Potential Significant Effects

The Plan will provide a framework for the sustainable development of County Sligo. Plan elements that could potentially have a likely significant effect to European sites include: the Plan's Land Use Zoning Framework; Strategies for Planning and Development; county level and town centre civil and economic development; provisions relating to the development of sustainable communities; transport and connectivity; local heritage; infrastructure development; and, energy and utilities development.

The elements of the Plan with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are generally associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Plan. The operational phase elements of the Plan are generally consistent with the existing condition of the area; however, these will also need to be carefully considered. All policies and objectives are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European sites identified. Considering the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified potential effects will be assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 examines whether there is a likelihood of potential for significant effects on European sites, considering information on potential effects provided above; the Conservation Objectives for each site detailed above; each site's QIs and SCIs, and their threats and pressures – as provided in Appendix I. Sites are screened based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- The existence of potential for pathways for significant effects, such as hydrological links Plan proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the Plan boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential impacts that may arise from the Plan.

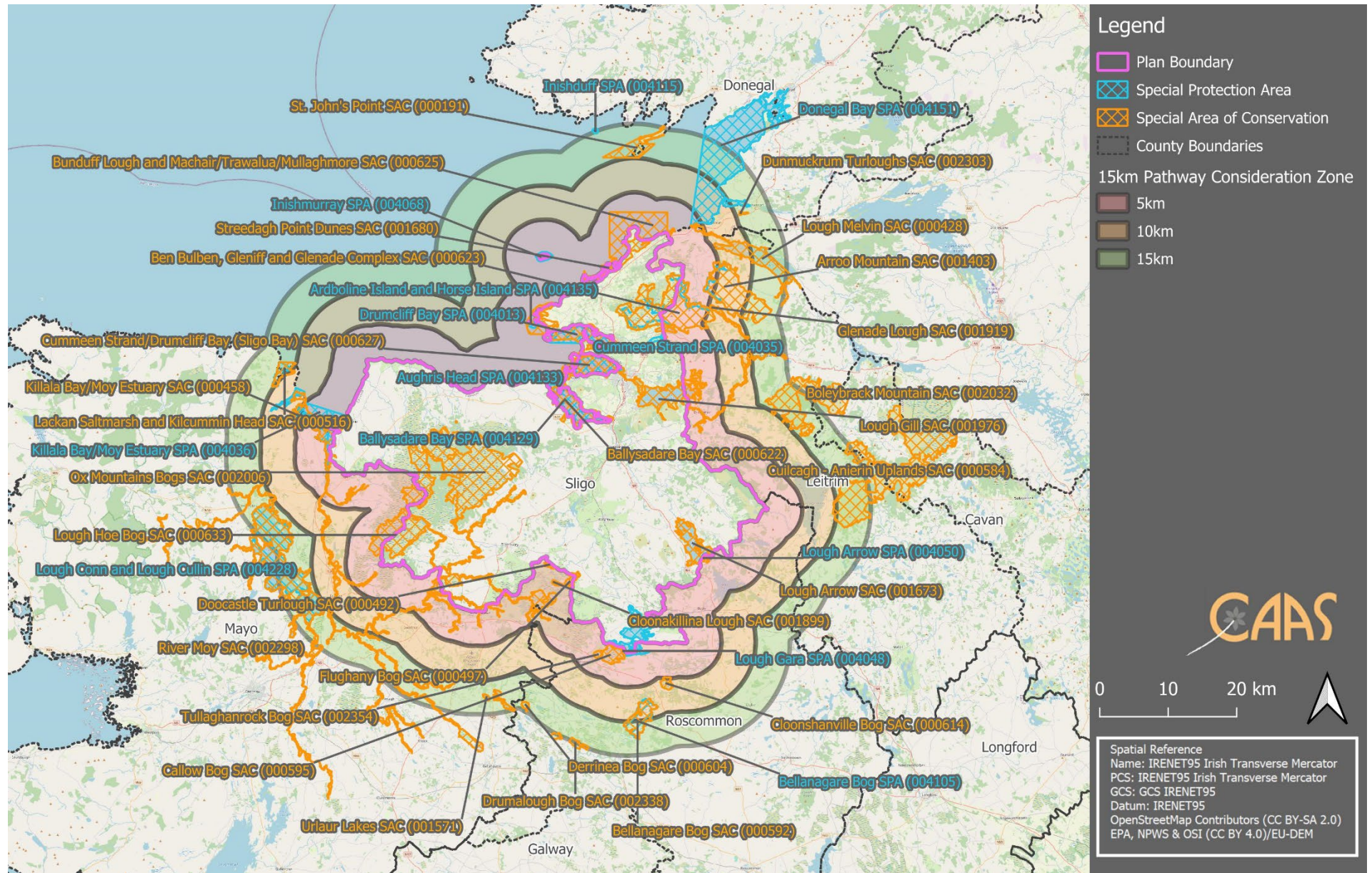


Figure 3.1 European sites and Pathway Consideration Zones up to 15 km from the Plan area¹⁶

¹⁶ Source: NPWS datasets

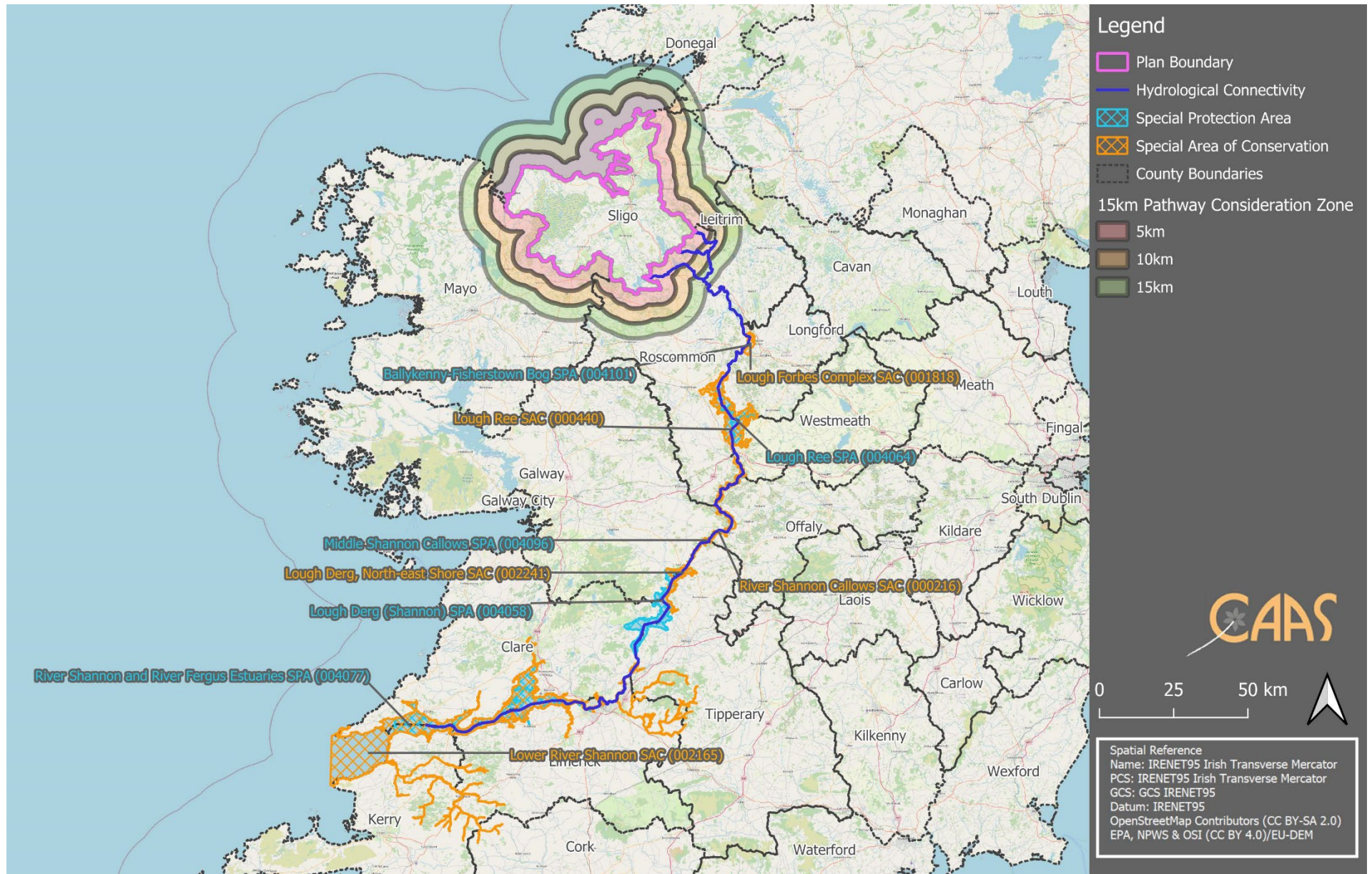


Figure 3.2 European sites with surface hydrological connectivity¹⁷ to the Plan area, outside of 15 km buffer

¹⁷ Source: EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>).

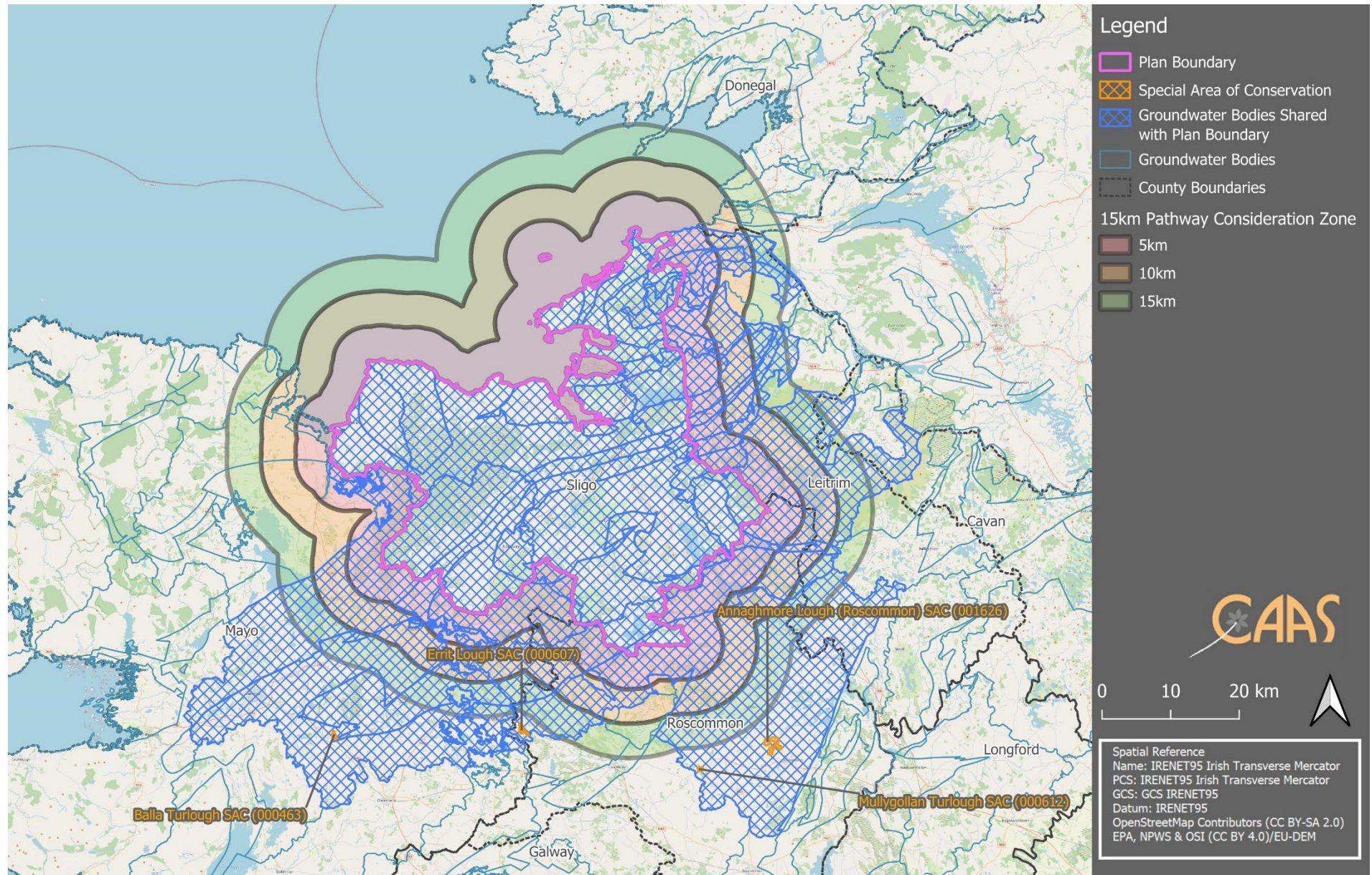


Figure 3.3 European sites¹⁸ within the same groundwater bodies¹⁹ as the Plan area, outside of 15 km buffer

¹⁸ Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests

¹⁹ Source: EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>).

Table 3.1 Screening of European sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	Within	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Scuba diving, snorkelling [G01.07], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Hand collection [F04.02.02], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004133	Aughris Head SPA	Within	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	Predation [K03.04], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Intensive grazing [A04.01], Hunting [F03.01], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Forestry clearance [B02.02], Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07], Non intensive mixed animal grazing [A04.02.05], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits [J02.11], Flooding [J02.04.01], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05], Fertilisation [A08], Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Within	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Grazing [A04], Invasive non-native species [I01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Within	Humid dune slacks [2190], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	Flooding modifications [J02.04], Inundation (natural processes) [L08], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities [H02.06], Fertilisation [A08], Invasive non-native species [I01], Antagonism arising from introduction of species [K03.05], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Other siltation rate changes [J02.11.02], Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Nautical sports [G01.01], Grazing [A04], Hunting [F03.01], Thermal heating of water bodies [H06.03], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area. This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Within	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Skiing complex [G02.02], Flooding and rising precipitations [M01.03], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area. This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Within	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Turloughs [3180], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	Hunting [F03.01], Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area. This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Within	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674]	Peat extraction [C01.03], Fertilisation [A08], Grazing [A04], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Improved access to site [D05]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000627	Cummeen Strand/Drum cliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Within	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	Erosion [K01.01], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02], Motorised vehicles [G01.03], Flooding modifications [J02.04]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	Cultivation [A01], Problematic native species [I02], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Non intensive horse grazing [A04.02.03], Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures [G05.07], Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) [B01.02], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Fences, fencing [G05.09], Intensive horse grazing	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
				[A04.01.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Taking from nest [E.g., falcons] [F03.02.02], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Garbage and solid waste [H05.01], Intensive sheep grazing [A04.01.02], Erosion [K01.01], Forest replanting [B02.01], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Peat extraction [C01.03], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07]	effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Within	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05], Invasive non-native species [I01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004097	Flughany Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Burning down [J01.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Within	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]	Invasive non-native species [I01], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Grazing [A04], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Within	Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Estuaries [1130], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	Other human intrusions and disturbances [G05]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	Within	Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]	Grazing [A04], Hunting [F03.01], Fertilisation [A08]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Within	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Silviculture, forestry [B]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Within	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Invasive non-native species [I01], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Erosion [K01.01], Golf course [G02.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Discontinuous urbanisation [E01.02], Bottom culture [F01.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources [F02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Within	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Golf course [G02.01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Burning down [J01.01], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Port areas [D03.01], Disposal of inert materials [E03.03], Intensive fish farming, intensification [F01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Dumping, depositing of dredged deposits [J02.11.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions [D03]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Within	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	Burning down [J01.01], Wind energy production [C03.03], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Grazing [A04]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Within	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland	Fertilisation [A08], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01], Hunting [F03.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Dispersed habitation [E01.03]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]		effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Within	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]	Forest replanting [B02.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Biocenotic evolution, succession [K02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	Within	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	Forestry clearance [B02.02], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Fences, fencing [G05.09], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Forest replanting (native trees) [B02.01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Within	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>) [1528], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Depressions on peat substrates of the	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Collapse of terrain, landslide [L05], Erosion [K01.01], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01], Burning down [J01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01],	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			Rhynchosporion [7150], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]	Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Non intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02]	Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Within	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], European dry heaths [4030], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Alkaline fens [7230], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculum fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Petrifying	Invasive non-native species [X,], collapse of terrain, landslide [I01], mechanical removal of peat [L05], abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [C01.03.02], erosion [K01.01], intensive sheep grazing [A04.03], paths [A04.01.02], tracks [D01.01], cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]				
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	Within	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395], Alkaline fens [7230], Reefs [1170]	Non-intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02], removal of hedges and coppice or scrub [A10.01], stock feeding [A05.02], walking [G01.02], horse riding and non-motorised vehicles [K01.01], erosion [J02.01.03], infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [A08], fertilization [A04.01.01], intensive cattle grazing [A02.01], agricultural intensification [F03.02.04], predator control, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area. This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Within	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Forest and plantation management & use [B02], species composition change (succession) [K02.01], mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], non-intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], invasive non-native species [I01], dredging or removal of limnic sediments [J02.02.01]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area. This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.	Yes	Yes
002298	River Moy SAC	Within	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat	Roads, motorways [D01.02], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Grazing [A04], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Fertilisation [A08], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area. This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]		report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Within	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103], Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Modification of cultivation practices [A02], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Fire and fire suppression [J01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Within	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above [F06], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Burning down [J01.01], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Intensive sheep grazing [A04.01.02], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	Underground or submerged electricity and phone lines [D02.01.02], Erosion [K01.01], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Hunting [F03.01], Intensive sheep grazing [A04.01.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
000638	Union Wood SAC	Within	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [J02.01.03], Sport and leisure structures [G02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001898	Unshin River SAC	Within	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Off-road motorized driving [G01.03.02], Nautical sports [G01.01], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01], Camping and caravans [G02.08], Trampling, overuse [G05.01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities, with sources for potential effects via construction and operation for developments, disturbance, hydrological interactions and fragmentation throughout the Plan boundary area.</p> <p>This European site exists within the County boundary and therefore there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000595	Callow Bog SAC	0.01	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	Fertilisation [A08], Hunting [F03.01], Grazing [A04]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is a direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>Considering the QIs of this SAC, and given the nature of the Plan and the distances involved between the Plan area and the SAC, there are no pathways with a likelihood for significant effect via direct land use management to the SAC. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area, and sources for potential significant effect have been identified for hydrological interactions within the Plan.</p>	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.		
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	1.15	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	Leisure fishing [F02.03], Invasive non-native species [I01], Groundwater abstractions for public water supply [J02.07.02], Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15], Non intensive mowing [A03.02], Hunting [F03.01], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities [H02.06]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is a direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>Considering the QIs of this SAC, and given the nature of the Plan and the distances involved between the Plan area and the SAC, there are no pathways with a likelihood for significant effect via direct land use management to the SAC. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area, and sources for potential significant effect have been identified for hydrological interactions within the Plan.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	1.41	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Invasive non-native species [I01], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Non intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan boundary and this site. However, this European site has a shared groundwater body with the Plan boundary and sources for potential effects regarding groundwater interactions have been identified in the Plan.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics²⁰, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams²¹. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water²². Considering the distance between the Plan area and the SAC of under 5km, pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to the QIs have been identified.</p> <p>Considering the QIs of this SAC, and given the nature of the Plan and the distances involved between the Plan area and the SAC, there are no pathways with a likelihood for significant effect via direct land use management or direct surface hydrological interactions. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a shared</p>	Yes	Yes

²⁰ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

²¹ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

²² Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>groundwater body with the Plan area, and sources for potential significant effect have been identified for groundwater interactions within the Plan.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>		
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	3.41	Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Grazing [A04], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Fire and fire suppression [J01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan boundary and this site.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{23,24}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{25,26}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities and pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan; there are no pathways for potential hydrological effects, direct land use management effects or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	3.44	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoetio-Nanojuncetea [3130]	Forestry clearance [B02.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [Forestry] [B04]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan; there are no pathways for potential hydrological effects or direct land use management effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

²³ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

²⁴ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

²⁵ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

²⁶ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	3.48	European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Motorized nautical sports [G01.01.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Disposal of inert materials [E03.03],	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological interactions and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site. However, this European site has a shared groundwater body with the Plan boundary and sources for potential effects regarding groundwater interactions have been identified in the Plan.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics²⁷, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams²⁸. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water²⁹. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the SAC of under 5km, pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to the QIs have been identified.</p> <p>Therefore, there is a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European site resulting from the implementation of the Plan, and further consideration of potential effects is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; requiring a Natura Impact report to inform the council in undertaking a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for this European site.</p>	Yes	Yes
000614	Cloonshanvill e Bog SAC	4.85	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0]	Forest planting on open ground [B01], Fire (natural) [L09], Wind energy production [C03.03], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03S.01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Improved access to site [D05], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Grazing [A04]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	5.21	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Roads, paths and railroads [D01], Surface water abstractions for public water supply [J02.06.02], Wind energy production [C03.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Burning down [J01.01], Problematic native species [I02], Intensive sheep grazing	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p>	No	No

²⁷ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

²⁸ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

²⁹ Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
				[A04.01.02], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Predator control [F03.02.04], Parasitism [Fauna] [K03.02], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Pipe lines [D02.02], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Non intensive sheep grazing [A04.02.02], Taking from nest [E.g., falcons] [F03.02.02], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01]	<p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics³⁰, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams³¹. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water³². Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	6.93	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Discharges [E03], Nautical sports [G01.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Hunting [F03.01], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Grazing [A04], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02], Fertilisation [A08], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Air pollution, air-borne pollutants [H04], Polderisation [J02.01.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{33,34}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{35,36}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, surface hydrological interactions or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	7.08	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150],	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [J02.01.03],	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.	No	No

³⁰ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

³¹ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

³² Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

³³ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

³⁴ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

³⁵ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 284(1858), p.20170846.

³⁶ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. *Ibis*, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Mining and quarrying [C01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Intensive grazing [A04.01], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Temperature changes [E.g., rise of temperature & extremes] [M01.01], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03], Pollution to surface waters [Limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish] [H01], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02], Flooding and rising precipitations [M01.03], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Forest replanting (native trees) [B02.01.01], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Species composition change (succession) [K02.01], Problematic native species [I02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Non intensive mixed animal grazing [A04.02.05], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Droughts and less precipitations [M01.02]	There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	9.35	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]	Use of fertilizers [Forestry] [B05], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Invasive non-native species [I01], Predator control [F03.02.04], Aerodrome, heliport [D04.02], Taking and removal of animals (terrestrial) [F03.02], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Agricultural intensification [A02.01], Peat extraction [C01.03], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Leisure fishing [F02.03]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater interactions and hydrological interactions. There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	9.46	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], European	Biocenotic evolution, succession [K02], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Agricultural intensification [A02.01]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions. There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site. A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			dry heaths [4030], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]		<p>with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics³⁷, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams³⁸. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water³⁹. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	9.66	European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	Invasive non-native species [I01], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater interactions and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁴⁰, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁴¹. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁴². Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000191	St. John's Point SAC	10.04	Reefs [1170], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Alkaline fens [7230], Semi-	Flooding modifications [J02.04], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B],	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, disturbance effects, groundwater interactions and hydrological interactions.	No	No

³⁷ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

³⁸ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

³⁹ Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

⁴⁰ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁴¹ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁴² Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065]		<p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	10.19	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Fertilisation [A08], Grazing [A04], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities, hydrological and groundwater interactions, and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁴³, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁴⁴. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁴⁵. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SPA of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{46,47}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{48,49}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no</p>	No	No

⁴³ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁴⁴ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁴⁵ Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

⁴⁶ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

⁴⁷ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

⁴⁸ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 284(1858), p.20170846.

⁴⁹ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. *Ibis*, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions, surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	10.41	Turloughs [3180]	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Fertilisation [A08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Pollution [H], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Shipping lanes [D03.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to both hydrological and groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	11.54	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Fertilisation [A08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and groundwater interaction, and direct land use management activities.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁵⁰, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁵¹. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁵². Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	13.63	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat	Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B],	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.	No	No

⁵⁰ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁵¹ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁵² Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]		<p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁵³, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁵⁴. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁵⁵. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	14.58	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Leisure fishing [F02.03], Fertilisation [A08]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological interactions and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this site, and this site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004115	Inishduff SPA	14.68	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]	Hunting [F03.01], Fertilisation [A08], Nautical sports [G01.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{56,57}. These distances can vary due to factors</p>	No	No

⁵³ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁵⁴ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁵⁵ Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

⁵⁶ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

⁵⁷ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>such as species and/or time of year^{58,59}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
000607	Errit Lough SAC	16.66	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Grazing [A04], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Invasive non-native species [I01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Fertilisation [A08]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁶⁰, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁶¹. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁶². Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	17.74	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts</p>	No	No

⁵⁸ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 284(1858), p.20170846.

⁵⁹ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. *Ibis*, 162(3), pp.845-862.

⁶⁰ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁶¹ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁶² Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁶³, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁶⁴. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁶⁵. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	17.80	Turloughs [3180]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Shipping lanes [D03.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Fertilisation [A08], Nautical sports [G01.01], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Discharges [E03]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p> <p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁶⁶, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁶⁷. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁶⁸. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000463	Balla Turlough SAC	24.81	Turloughs [3180]	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Bridge, viaduct [D01.05], Grazing [A04], Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Fertilisation [A08],	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Plan area and this European site.</p>	No	No

⁶³ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁶⁴ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁶⁵ Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

⁶⁶ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁶⁷ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁶⁸ Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
				Hunting [F03.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01]	<p>A shared groundwater body between this European site and the Plan boundary has been identified. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁶⁹, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁷⁰. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁷¹. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC of over 5km, there is considerable dilution effect, and as a result no pathway with a likelihood for potential significant effects has been identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, and the distances involved, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, groundwater interactions or surface hydrological interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	32.27	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Fertilisation [A08], Grazing [A04], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Nautical sports [G01.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Hunting [F03.01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	32.28	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Grazing [A04], Nautical sports [G01.01], Sylviculture, forestry [B]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p>	No	No

⁶⁹ Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

⁷⁰ Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

⁷¹ Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{72,73}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{74,75}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, disturbance effects, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
000440	Lough Ree SAC	34.73	Limestone pavements [8240], Bog woodland [91D0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Active raised bogs [7110]	Roads, motorways [D01.02], Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02], Peat extraction [C01.03], Grazing [A04], Forest planting on open ground [B01]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and hydrological and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004064	Lough Ree SPA	34.81	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there</p>	No	No

⁷² Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

⁷³ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

⁷⁴ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

⁷⁵ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			[A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]		<p>are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{76,77}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{78,79}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	61.94	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, bridge, viaduct, grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fertilisation, hunting, urbanised areas, human habitation	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{80,81}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{82,83}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct</p>	No	No

⁷⁶ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

⁷⁷ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

⁷⁸ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

⁷⁹ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

⁸⁰ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

⁸¹ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

⁸² Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

⁸³ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	61.95	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnus incanae</i> , <i>Salix alba</i>) [91E0]	Predation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, trampling, overuse, intensive grazing, hunting, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat, forestry clearance, modifying structures of inland water courses, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, abandonment or lack of mowing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, flooding, grazing in forests or woodland, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	93.10	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnus incanae</i> , <i>Salix alba</i>) [91E0], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Grazing [A04], Nautical sports [G01.01], Fertilisation [A08], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and groundwater interactions.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	93.12	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	Camping and caravans [G02.08], Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology [G01.04], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Sand and gravel extraction [C01.01], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Erosion [K01.01], Sand and gravel quarries [C01.01.01], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Grazing [A04]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p>	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{84,85}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{86,87}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	120.82	Coastal lagoons [1150], Estuaries [1130], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Reefs [1170], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, discharges, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting, eutrophication (natural), reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, removal of beach materials, fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, polderisation, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, hand cutting of peat	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, hydrological and groundwater water interactions and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>In considering the QIs of this SAC, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or groundwater interactions identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

⁸⁴ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

⁸⁵ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

⁸⁶ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

⁸⁷ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			(<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]				
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	126.25	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, nautical sports, industrial or commercial areas, discharges	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the Plan area. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, direct land use management activities and disturbance effects.</p> <p>There are no potential sources for direct land use management effects as the site is outside of the Plan boundary. This site is within a different groundwater body to the Plan. However, a hydrological pathway has been identified via a direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area. Considering direct surface hydrological connectivity; there are substantial distances involved, with a significant dilution factor, and therefore, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects identified.</p> <p>SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2 km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects^{88,89}. These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year^{90,91}. Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified.</p> <p>These SCI species are highly vagile and therefore may utilise ex-situ ecological resources which may have interactions with the Plan; however, at this scale landscape characteristics and the availability of alternate resources ensure the local scale interactions with ex-situ resources are not likely to have significant effects on the SPA.</p> <p>In considering the SCIs of this SPA, their sensitivities, pressures, and Conservation Objectives, and given the nature of the Plan, there are no potential pathways for direct land use management effects, direct surface hydrological interactions, or disturbance effects identified. Thus, there are no sources with pathways with a likelihood of potential significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

⁸⁸ Rudock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

⁸⁹ Bright, J.A., Langston, R. and Anthony, S., 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

⁹⁰ Bötsch, Y., Tablado, Z. and Jenni, L., 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

⁹¹ Goss-Custard, J.D., Hoppe, C.H., Hood, M.J. and Stillman, R.A., 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

3.4 In Combination Effects

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or projects that might, in combination with the Plan, have a likelihood to have potential significant effects to European sites. Appendix II outlines plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to result in potential in-combination effects to European sites, such as; the County Sligo Tourism Strategy 2018-2023, the Sligo Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024, and the Sligo Noise Action Plan 2018. These plans and programmes were considered throughout the assessment. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

The Plan sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy up to 2040. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSESs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSES for the Northern and Western Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the County Development Plan.

As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Plan is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSES for the Northern and Western Region. The County Development Plan may, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions, such as the Local Area Plans that will be subject to their own environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the County Development Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

All projects within the Plan area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Plan, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level. Additional information on the relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix II.

3.5 Conclusion

The potential effects that could arise from the Plan have been examined in the context of several factors that could result in a likely significant effect to any European site. On the basis of the findings of this Report to inform Screening for AA, it is demonstrated that the Plan:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on 35 (no.) European sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Plan (see Section 4 of this report). A Screening for AA Determination undertaken by the planning authority is provided at Figures 3.4 and 3.5.



COMHAIRLE CONTAE SHLIGIGH
ÁRAS CONTAE COIS ABHAINN SLIGEACH

SLIGO COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY HALL RIVERSIDE SLIGO

+353 71 911 1111
+353 71 914 1119

info@sligococo.ie
www.sligococo.ie

Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination

under Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, for the emerging

Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030

In order to comply with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, this determination is being made by Sligo County Council relating to the potential for the emerging Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030 to have effects on the integrity European Sites.

In making the determination that Appropriate Assessment (AA) is required, the information on the potential effects on the integrity of European Sites arising from the emerging Draft Plan has been taken into account (this information will be placed on public display in the Natura Impact Report alongside the Draft Plan). The process of screening for AA began at an early stage in the drafting of the Plan. The screening process assessed whether the emerging Draft Plan had the potential to have effects on the integrity of any European Site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

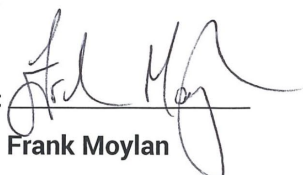
The screening process concluded that an AA of the emerging Draft Plan would be required, as the Plan is not directly connected with, or necessary to the management of European Sites, and may, on the basis of objective information, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects, if unmitigated, have likely significant adverse effects on the integrity of 35 (no.) European Sites.

The Plan will provide a framework for the sustainable development of County Sligo. Emerging Draft Plan elements that could potentially have a likely significant effect to European sites include the Draft Plan's land-use zoning framework, strategies for planning and development at county level and settlement level, provisions relating to the development of sustainable communities, transport infrastructure, energy and utilities infrastructure. The elements of the Plan with the highest potential to give rise to the effects are generally associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Plan. The operational phase elements of the Plan are generally consistent with the existing condition of the area. However, these will also need to be carefully considered.

The Planning Authority has carefully considered the information referred to above, agrees with and adopts the reasoning and conclusion presented above.

It is hereby determined, pursuant to Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, that it could not be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the emerging Draft Plan, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects, would have a likely adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site.

Therefore, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of the Natura Impact Report) is required for the emerging Draft Plan.

Signed: 
Frank Moylan

Acting Director of Services

Planning, Community and Economic Development

Date: 18th September 2023

Sligo.

Figure 3.4 Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination⁹²

⁹² Made by the competent authority under the Habitats Directive

Section 4 Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

4.1 Introduction

Stage 2 of the AA process, and this Report to inform the competent authority on Stage 2 AA, assesses whether the Plan, alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, may result in adverse impacts on the integrity of 35 (no.) European sites brought forward from the Report to inform Screening for AA – i.e., those sites considered in Table 3.1, Section 3, for which a “Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects” and/or “Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects” was identified, with respect to site structure, function, Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and Conservation Objectives of each European site considered.

4.2 Characterisation of Potentially Affected European sites

The Report to inform Screening for AA identified 35 (no.) European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Plan. Appendix I characterises each of the 35 (no.) European sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each sites’ Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and Conservation Objectives (as listed by the NPWS⁹³).

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects⁹⁴

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts⁹⁵:

Direct and Indirect Impacts - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a Plan/Project.

Magnitude - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.

Extent - The area over that the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.

Duration - The time that the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature.

- Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
- Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
- Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
- Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
- Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.

Likelihood – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.

- Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
- Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
- Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
- Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

Ecologically Significant Impact - An impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area.

Integrity of a Site - The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

The Habitats Directive requires the focus of the assessment at this stage to be on the integrity of the site as indicated by its Conservation Objectives. It is an aim of NPWS to draw up conservation management plans for all areas designated for nature conservation. These plans will, among other things, set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest within a site.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been prepared for a number of European sites. These detailed SSCO aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes that define the character habitat. The maintenance of the favourable condition for these habitats and species at the site level will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

Favourable conservation status of a species can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced

⁹³ Available at <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> .

⁹⁴ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

⁹⁵ These descriptions are informed by publications including: Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) “Guidelines for ecological impact assessment”; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) “Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements”; and National Roads Authority (2009) “Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes”.

or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.'

Favourable conservation status of a habitat can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable'.

Generic Conservation Objective for SACs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species that the SAC has been selected.

One generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

Assessment of potential impacts on European sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3).

The 2002 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and climate change.

Relevant potential changes are considered in Table 4.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites brought forward from Stage 1 of the AA process (see Section 3).

4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Plan Description in Section 2). Potential effects arising from developments and activities include disturbance effects through light and noise pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, and airborne pollution.

Various measures have been integrated into the Plan with the objective of ensuring that there are no significant effects on the ecological integrity of any European site, which are provided in Section 5 below. These policies ensure that there will be no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites.

4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2). Potential effects arising from developments and activities include the fragmentation of habitat and or species through, for example, light pollution, noise pollution or removal of stepping stone habitats.

The Plan includes measures to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as, planting of native tree species. In addition, there are provisions related to non-designated sites and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as treelines and waterways that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation, including barrier effects, does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites. A full list of these mitigation measures is provided in Section 5.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2).

Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns or distribution of species, for example direct disturbance through human activity/movement as a result of recreation/tourism or noise pollution. Recreational/tourism activities will be managed through provisions from both the Plan itself. Further details on the mitigation measures integrated into the Plan is provided at Section 5.

4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Plan introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment and trampling. However, the Plan contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within the Plan area.

The Plan includes provisions related to non-designated sites and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as treelines, rivers and lakes, that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the species' densities and ecological integrity of European sites. Measures are also included in the that will help protect and improve water quality interactions, which can influence species densities, including those relating to water services infrastructure, protective buffer zones and water quality standards.

4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Indicators of conservation value are identified as key ecological resources such as water quality, air quality, habitat quality, population health of ecosystem engineers or 'keystone species' etc. The protection of these resources is a key focus of the Plan. This Plan contains several robust policies and objectives to ensure the protection of both ground and surface water quality, riverine systems and habitat quality. Table 5.1 provides a full list of mitigation measures).

4.3.1.6 Climate change

Several climate policy objectives are contained within the Plan that will ensure alignment with and adherence to emissions targets locally and nationally. The Plan includes various provisions, as listed in Section 5 below, that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation, the reduction of emissions and meeting climate targets. Therefore, at the Plan level, greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Plan will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European sites considered.

Table 4.1 Characterisation of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation⁹⁶

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, skiing complex, flooding and rising precipitations, flooding modifications, urbanised areas, human habitation, camping and caravans, leisure fishing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, urbanisation, human habitation, flood risk management, pollution, waste water.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P-OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P-INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O-INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P-INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, hunting, grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, land take, agriculture, direct land use management.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O-INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Peat extraction, fertilisation, grazing, roads, motorways, restructuring agricultural land holding, improved access to site.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, pollution, land take, amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P-OR-16, P-</p>

⁹⁶ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000595	Callow Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, mechanical removal of peat, flooding modifications, burning down, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: fire, land take, flood risk management, direct land use management, hydrological changes, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: P-WET-1, P-WET-2, P-INW-1, P- INW-2, P- INW-3, P- INW-4, P- INW-5, O- INW-1, O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-2 and P-WQ-3.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P- INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Invasive non-native species, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, erosion, golf course, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discontinuous urbanisation, bottom culture, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, trampling, overuse, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity and leisure activities, coastal protection works, direct land use management, urbanisation, land take, aquaculture.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Mechanical removal of peat, intensive sheep grazing, erosion, collapse of terrain, landslide, invasive non-native species, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, agriculture, direct land use management, invasive species, amenity and leisure activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P- OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p>
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Stock feeding, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, agricultural intensification, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, intensive cattle grazing, predator control, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, non-intensive sheep grazing, erosion, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, fertilisation</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, land take, coastal protection works, pollution, and leisure and amenity activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P- OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p>
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Invasive non-native species, non-intensive cattle grazing, forest and plantation management & use, species composition change (succession), mechanical removal of peat, dredging or removal of limnic sediments</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, agriculture, forestry, direct land use management, land take, aquaculture.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1</p>
000627	Cummeen Strand/ Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Golf course, dispersed habitation, burning down, trampling, overuse, wildlife watching, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, port areas, disposal of inert materials, intensive fish farming, intensification, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, agricultural intensification, camping and caravans, off-road motorized driving, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, amenity and leisure activities, coastal protection works, direct land use management, urbanisation, land take, aquaculture.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P- OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Burning down, wind energy production, forest planting on open ground, mechanical removal of peat, grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, fire, land take, forestry, renewable energy (wind)</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the renewable energy sector within the Plan area is ensured via policies such as: P-EN-1, P-EN-2, P-EN-3, P-ENE-2 and O-REN-1.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, forest and plantation management & use, hand cutting of peat, hunting, agricultural intensification, abandonment or lack of mowing, fire and fire suppression, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, dispersed habitation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, agriculture, direct land use management, human habitation, land take, fire, pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Forest replanting, agricultural intensification, biocenotic evolution, succession</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
000638	Union Wood SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Forestry clearance, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fences, fencing, grazing in forests or woodland, forest replanting (native trees), invasive non-native species</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, direct land use management, amenity and leisure activities, forestry, agriculture</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving, forest and plantation management & use, collapse of terrain, landslide, erosion, sand and gravel quarries, burning down, invasive non-native species, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive sheep grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land use management, amenity and leisure activities, forestry, fire, land take, extractive industry, land take, agriculture</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via policies such as: P-MEQ-1, P-MEQ-2 and P-MEQ-3.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Agricultural intensification, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, intensive sheep grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, land take, fire, built environment, amenity and leisure activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Underground or submerged electricity and phone lines, erosion, forest and plantation management & use, hunting, intensive sheep grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, agriculture, built environment, direct land use management, land take</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, sport and leisure structures, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and copses or scrub</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, direct land use management, built environment, amenity and leisure activities, invasive species</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, nautical sports, sand and gravel quarries, camping and caravans, trampling, overuse</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, extractive industries, direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via policies such as: P-MEQ-1, P-MEQ-2 and P-MEQ-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001898	Unshin River SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use, agricultural intensification, non-intensive sheep grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, direct land use management, forestry, invasive species</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Grazing, leisure fishing, mowing or cutting of grassland, silviculture, forestry, fire and fire suppression</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land use management, forestry, amenity and leisure activities, fire</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
001976	Lough Gill SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Modifying structures of inland water courses, invasive non-native species, silviculture, forestry, continuous urbanisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, grazing in forests or woodland, dispersed habitation, motorized nautical sports, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of inert materials</p> <p>These pressures relate to: human habitation, hydrological changes, urbanisation, waste, land take, invasive species, agriculture, direct land use management, amenity and leisure activities, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: P-WET-1, P-WET-2, P-INW-1, P- INW-2, P- INW-3, P- INW-4, P- INW-5, O- INW-1, O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-2 and P-WQ-3.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Forest planting on open ground, fire (natural), wind energy production, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, improved access to site, roads, motorways, grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, direct land use management, renewable energy (wind), forestry, agriculture, built environment, fire</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the renewable energy sector within the Plan area is ensured via policies such as: P-EN-1, P-EN-2, P-EN-3, P-ENE-2 and O-REN-1.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management specifically, therefore there are no sources for potential significant effects to European sites identified in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002298	River Moy SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Use of fertilizers (forestry), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, predator control, aerodrome, heliport, taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), flooding modifications, agricultural intensification, peat extraction, forest planting on open ground, leisure fishing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, flood risk management, land take, direct land use management, forestry, invasive species, built environment</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P- INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Flooding modifications, non-intensive cattle grazing, sylviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: flood risk management, forestry, agriculture, direct land use management.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: P- INW-4, P-FRM-1, P-FRM-2, P-FRM-3, P-FRM-4, P-FRM-5 and P-CP-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, grazing, dispersed habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>These pressures relate to: aquaculture, agriculture, pollution, amenity and leisure activities, human habitation, direct land use management.</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, industrial or commercial areas, fertilisation, leisure fishing, roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, marine and freshwater aquaculture, shipping lanes</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, aquaculture, urbanisation, human habitation, amenity and leisure activities, built environment, direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004036	Killala Bay/ Moy Estuary SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, leisure fishing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, human habitation, pollution</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004048	Lough Gara SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Fertilisation, silviculture, forestry</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture, forestry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Leisure fishing, fertilization</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, pollution</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004068	Inishmurray SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Hunting, continuous urbanisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilization.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, direct land use management, built environment, fisheries, agriculture, and pollution</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the plan area relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: P-WQ-4, P-WQ-6, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2, P-UHOU-1, P-WS-5, P-WWT-1, P-WWT-4, P-WWT-5, and P-SWD-2.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
		<p>run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the fisheries sector within the Plan area with appropriate regard to the Habitats Directive is ensured via policy P-AMF-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004133	Aughris Head SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture and direct land use management</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities; however, the Plan encourages sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems via policies such as: O- INW-2, P-WQ-1, P-WQ-3, O-WQ-1, O-WQ-2 and O-WQ-4.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>No threats or pressures currently listed for this site. However, the following mitigation measures will ensure that there will be no significant adverse effects to the management of this European site as a result of the implementation of the Drat Plan:</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Camping and caravans, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest planting on open ground, sand and gravel extraction, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, erosion, sand and gravel quarries, continuous urbanisation, grazing</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, direct land use management, invasive species, forestry, urbanisation, land take, extractive industry</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: P-INV-1, P-INV-2, and P-INV-3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector withing the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through policies P-FOR-1 and P-FOR-2.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via policies such as: P-MEQ-1, P-MEQ-2 and P-MEQ-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Analysis of Site Sensitivities against Potential Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are:</p> <p>Airport, urbanised areas, human habitation</p> <p>These pressures relate to: urbanisation, human habitation, built environment</p> <p>No direct land take, habitat loss or fragmentation will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policy Objectives such as: P-BD-1, P-BD-2P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-BD-6, O-BD-1, O-BD-2, O-PS-1 and P-DSNC-1.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: P- OR-16, P-OR-15, P-TOU-1, P-TOU-3, O-TOU-1, P-CZT-1, P-CZT-3, O-WAW-4, P-CW-4, and P-CW-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built environment with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be ensured through policies such as: P-PS-1, P-PS-2, P-BD-3, P-BD-4, P-PS-4, P-PS-5, P-DSNC-3, P-DSNC-4, P-NCODS-1, P-NCODS-2, P-NCODS-3, P-NCODS-4, P-NCODS-6 and P- INW-3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures/policy objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.</p>

Section 5 Mitigation Measures

Table 5.1 outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Plan in order to mitigate against potential significant effects to European sites as identified above. The Plan was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other.

Table 5.1 Mitigation Measures to protect European sites⁹⁷

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
Natural Heritage and Biodiversity	<p>P-BD-1 Protect, conserve, enhance and sustainably manage the natural heritage, biodiversity, geological heritage, landscape and environment of County Sligo.</p> <p>P-BD-2 Protect and, where possible, enhance the plant and animal species and their habitats that have been identified under EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), the EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 477/2011) as amended, Flora (Protection) Order 2015, the Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), and the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 as amended, including all statutory instruments made under each act.</p> <p>P-BD-3 Ensure that the ecological impact of all development proposals on habitats and species are appropriately assessed by suitably qualified professionals, in accordance with best practice guidelines, taking full account of the precautionary principle where uncertainty exists.</p> <p>P-BD-4 Minimise adverse impacts of proposed developments on existing habitats (whether designated or not) by including mitigation and/or compensation measures as appropriate. This shall comprise the retention and enhancement of all possible existing habitats, vegetation and breeding sites in the early design stages of the development.</p> <p>P-BD-5 Raise public awareness of the natural heritage and biodiversity of the County and encourage increased public participation in biodiversity conservation by supporting community-led initiatives.</p> <p>P-BD-6 Support the implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 and any subsequent revisions.</p> <p>P-BD-7 Require development proposals on sites of 0.5 ha and over to demonstrate a site-specific biodiversity net gain (BNG), indicating how the approach to development will leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand. The same approach will be encouraged, although not required, on sites under 0.5 ha. The biodiversity net gain (BNG) shall consist of the enhancement and restoration of existing habitats or by the creation of new areas for wildlife, where the biodiversity value of the site is low or non-existent (e.g. certain brownfield sites).</p> <p>P-BD-8 Where buildings are proposed to be restored or demolished/replaced, the applicants/developers shall check for the presence of protected wildlife species and follow the protocols set out in the Heritage Council's guidelines "Wildlife in Buildings – Linking Our Built and Natural Heritage" (https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Wildlife-in-Buildings-linking-our-built-and-natural-heritage.pdf)</p> <p>O-BD-1 Implement, in partnership with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, relevant stakeholders and the community, the objectives and actions of both the County Sligo Biodiversity Action Plan and the National Biodiversity Action Plan as it relates to the remit and functions of Sligo County Council.</p> <p>O-BD-2 Prepare and support the implementation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy for County Sligo.</p> <p>O-PS-1 Undertake surveys, as appropriate, to establish the location of protected flora and fauna in the Plan area through the County Heritage Plan and the County Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>P-DSNC-1 Protect and maintain the conservation status of all-natural heritage sites designated or proposed for designation in accordance with European and national legislation and agreements. These include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Natural Heritage Areas (NHA), proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA), Ramsar Sites, Statutory Nature Reserves, as identified by the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, and any other sites that may be proposed for designation during the lifetime of this Plan. In addition, the Council will identify, maintain and develop non-designated areas of high nature conservation value which serve as linkages or 'stepping stones' between protected sites in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>P-DSNC-2 Promote the maintenance and, as appropriate, achievement of 'favourable conservation status' of habitats and species in association with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).</p>

⁹⁷ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

⁹⁸ The measures generally benefit multiple environmental Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects i.e., a measure providing for the protection of water could beneficially impact upon the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna, for example. All of the measures included in this table would benefit the protection of European sites.

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>P-DSNC-3 Carry out an appropriate level of assessment for all development plans, land-use plans and projects that the Council authorizes or proposes to undertake or adopt, to determine the potential for these plans or projects to impact on designated sites, proposed designated sites or associated ecological corridors and linkages in accordance with the Habitats Directive. All appropriate assessments shall be in compliance with the provisions of Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).</p> <p>P-DSNC-4 Ensure that all development proposals are subject to the process of Screening for Appropriate Assessment and subsequent stages of Appropriate Assessment, as relevant, carried out to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority, in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service, as appropriate.</p> <p>P-PS-1 Ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact incapable of satisfactory mitigation on plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p>P-PS-2 Consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (DHLGH) and take account of any licensing requirements when undertaking, approving and authorising development which is likely to affect plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p>P-PS-3 Provide guidance to developers and others in relation to species protected by law and their protection and management in the context of development.</p> <p>P-PS-4 Ensure, where appropriate, the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological networks of biodiversity value outside designated sites, and require an appropriate level of ecological assessment by suitably qualified professionals to accompany any development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species.</p> <p>P-PS-5 Require all new developments to incorporate habitat facilities for wildlife species, including Swifts, in or on buildings or their facades, where appropriate.</p> <p>O-DSNC-1 Identify any areas of high nature conservation value which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive, and which have not been previously identified.</p> <p>O-DSNC-2 Undertake appropriate surveys and collect data to provide an evidence-base to assist the Council in meeting its obligations under Article 6 of the Habitats Directives (92/43/EEC) as transposed into Irish Law, subject to available resources.</p> <p>P-NCODS-1 Minimise the impact of new development on habitats of natural value that are key features of the County's ecological network. Developments likely to have an adverse effect on recognised sites of local nature conservation importance will be required to demonstrate the impacts on the ecological value of the site and will not be approved unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there are reasons for the development that outweigh the need to safeguard the nature conservation value of the site.</p> <p>P-NCODS-2 Ensure that development proposals, where relevant, improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network and encourage the retention and management of landscape features that are of major importance for wild fauna and flora as per Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>P-NCODS-3 Ensure that proposals for development protect and enhance biodiversity, wherever possible, by minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats and by including mitigation and/or compensation measures, as appropriate, which ensure that biodiversity is enhanced.</p> <p>P-NCODS-4 Applications for development that is likely to have significant impact on natural habitats or species shall be required to be accompanied by an ecological impact assessment (EcIA), to ensure that such proposed development will not affect the integrity and conservation value of important biodiversity sites.</p> <p>P-NCODS-5 Ensure that no ecological networks, or parts thereof which provide significant connectivity between areas of local biodiversity, are lost without remediation as a result of implementation of this Plan.</p> <p>P-NCODS-6 Provide guidance for developers and the general public in relation to nature conservation outside designated sites and the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geological heritage in general.</p> <p>P-NCODS-7 Integrate biodiversity considerations into Local Authority plans, programmes and activities where appropriate.</p> <p>O-NCODS-1 Continue the County Habitat Mapping project, thereby generating the necessary information to identify landscape features that are of major importance for wild fauna, flora and County Biodiversity Sites, as key features of the county's ecological network.</p> <p>O-NCODS-2 Identify and protect, in co-operation with the relevant statutory agencies and other relevant groups, County Biodiversity Sites which are not otherwise protected by legislation.</p> <p>O-NCODS-3 Ensure that the findings of the County Habitat Mapping project (when completed) are utilised to inform the development management process.</p> <p>P-WHT-1 Protect woodlands, hedgerows and trees from development that would impact adversely upon them. Promote new tree and woodland planting and the enhancement of existing hedgerows by seeking increased coverage, in conjunction with new development using native species of local provenance, where possible.</p> <p>P-WHT-2 Discourage the felling of mature trees to facilitate development and, where appropriate make use of tree preservation orders to protect important trees and groups of trees which may be at risk or have an important amenity or historic value.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>P-WHT-3 Require the planting of native broadleaved species, and species of local provenance, in new developments and as part of the Sligo County Council's own landscaping works.</p> <p>P-WTH-4 Encourage the retention of hedgerows and other distinctive boundary treatments in rural areas, and prevent loss and fragmentation where practically possible. If removal of a hedgerow, stone wall or other distinctive boundary treatment is unavoidable, reinstatement of the same type of boundary shall be required.</p> <p>P-WHT-5 Promote awareness and require the retention and protection of hedgerows which mark townland boundaries, in recognition of their historic value and archaeological importance.</p> <p>P-WHT-6 Protect native and semi-natural woodlands, groups of trees and individual mature trees in line with best practice, and encourage their effective management and retention. Tree surgery rather than felling will be required, where possible, when undertaking, approving or authorising development.</p> <p>P-WHT-7 When undertaking, approving, or authorising development, ensure or require the protection of trees subject of Tree Preservation Orders, as well as Champion and Heritage Trees identified on the Tree Register of Ireland.</p> <p>P-WHT-8 Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders to develop, enhance and explore opportunities to develop woodland sites under the Native Woodland Scheme.</p> <p>P-UH-OS-2 Require developers to retain significant hedgerows, tree groups and wetlands and incorporate these features into residential developments where possible.</p> <p>P-FRM-1 Protect and enhance the County's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas subject to flooding and ensure that no removal of sand dunes, beach sand or gravel is undertaken. These areas represent a vital green infrastructure, which provides space for storage and conveyance of floodwater, enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need to provide flood defences in the future.</p>
Peatlands, wetlands and surface water courses and groundwater	<p>P-WET-1 Have regard to the County Sligo Wetlands Surveys 2008-2011 and subsequent wetland surveys that may be published during the lifetime of this Plan. Protect surveyed wetland sites that have been rated of A (International), B (National) and C+ (County) importance.</p> <p>P-WET-2 Ensure that an ecological assessment at an appropriate level (including EIA, where appropriate) is undertaken in conjunction with proposals involving drainage, reclamation or infilling of wetland habitats.</p> <p>P-INW-1 Protect rivers, streams and other water courses and their associated Core Riparian Zones (CRZs) from inappropriate development and maintain them in an open state, capable of providing suitable habitats for fauna and flora. Structures (e.g. bridges) crossing fisheries waters shall be clear-span and shall be designed and built in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland.</p> <p>P-INW-2 Protect and enhance biodiversity richness by protecting rivers, stream corridors and valleys by reserving land along their banks for ecological corridors, maintaining them free from inappropriate development and discouraging culverting or realignment.</p> <p>P-INW-3 Ensure that all proposed greenfield residential and commercial developments use sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) in accordance with best current practice, ensuring protection of the integrity of wetland sites in the adjoining area, including their hydrological regime.</p> <p>P-INW-4 Ensure that floodplains and wetlands within the Plan area are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p>P-INW-5 Ensure that proposed developments do not adversely affect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent habitats and species.</p> <p>O-INW-1 Consult with prescribed bodies prior to undertaking, approving or authorising any works or development that may impact on rivers, streams and watercourses.</p> <p>O-INW-2 Require that runoff from a developed area does not result in deterioration of downstream watercourses or habitats, and that pollution generated by a development is treated within the development area prior to discharge to local watercourses.</p> <p>P-WQ-1 Support the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, National River Basin Management Plan and Blue Dot Catchment Programme, to ensure protection and improvement of all waters in the County.</p> <p>P-WQ-2 Promote compliance with environmental standards and objectives established for surface and groundwater bodies under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Applications for development must demonstrate that such proposed development would not adversely affect the ability of any water body to meet its objectives under the Water Framework Directive, individually (as a result of the proposed development) or cumulatively (in combination with other developments). Evidence to this effect may include correspondence from Uisce Éireann.</p> <p>P-WQ-3 Protect the quality of estuarine and coastal waters by controlling land-based discharges to these areas.</p> <p>P-WQ-4 Prohibit any development which is likely to lead to the deterioration of the status of any water body (water quality).</p> <p>P-WQ-5 Ensure that all development proposals have regard to the Sligo Groundwater Protection Scheme, in order to protect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent habitats and species.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>P-WQ-6 Strictly limit and control new development in or near the catchment areas of water bodies, particularly salmonid rivers and those that are the source of the following drinking water supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lough Gill • Lough Easky • Lough Arrow • Gortnaleck and Lyle streamsKilsellagh Source catchment • Riverstown Source Catchment • Lough Talt • GWS source catchments <p>O-WQ-1 Continue to monitor, audit, and review the environmental status with regard to the water quality of rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters.</p> <p>O-WQ-4 Ensure compliance with the relevant objectives and measures that will be set out in the Groundwater Protection Scheme for County Sligo.</p>
Water services and water quality	<p>P-WQ-4 Prohibit any development which is likely to lead to the deterioration of the status of any water body (water quality).</p> <p>P-WQ-6 Strictly limit and control new development in or near the catchment areas of water bodies, particularly salmonid rivers and those that are the source of the following drinking water supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lough Gill • Lough Easky • Lough Arrow • Gortnaleck and Lyle streamsKilsellagh Source catchment • Riverstown Source Catchment • Lough Talt • GWS source catchments <p>P-WQ-3 Protect the quality of estuarine and coastal waters by controlling land-based discharges to these areas.</p> <p>O-WQ-1 Continue to monitor, audit, and review the environmental status with regard to the water quality of rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters.</p> <p>O-WQ-2 Protect, maintain, or improve water quality to the status set out in the national RBMP. All discharges to water bodies shall be licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Water pollution) Acts 1977 & 1990.</p> <p>O-WQ-3 Implement the Programme of Measures detailed in the national RBMP.</p> <p>O-WQ-4 Ensure compliance with the relevant objectives and measures that will be set out in the Groundwater Protection Scheme for County Sligo.</p> <p>P-UHOU-1 Ensure that residential development takes place in a manner and at a pace that does not exceed the capacity of water and wastewater treatment infrastructure.</p> <p>P-WS-4 Promote the use of water conservation measures such as rainwater harvesting and grey water use in all new developments, in order to minimise water wastage and as viable alternative to attenuation.</p> <p>P-WS-5 Where connection to a public water supply is not possible, or the existing supply does not have sufficient capacity, the provision of a private water supply will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the proposed water supply meets the standards set out in the EU and national legislation and guidance, would not be prejudicial to public health and would not have a significant negative impact on the source or yield of an existing supply.</p> <p>P-WWT-1 A. Co-operate with Uisce Éireann in the provision of adequate wastewater infrastructure to support the growth of County Sligo's settlements in accordance with the Core Strategy, and to realize the objectives and policies of the Plan, including projects and programmes identified in Uisce Éireann's Capital Investment Plan and any superseding investment plans in relation to Cliffony, Mullaghmore, Castlebaldwin, Geevagh and Ballintogher</p> <p>B. Pursue the provision of WWTPs in the unserved settlements of Ballygawley and Rathcormac under Measure A8 of the DHLGH Circular L1-22, 'Wastewater Collection and Treatment needs for Villages and Settlements without access to Public Wastewater Services' or any superseding circulars.</p> <p>P-WWT-4 Require all new developments to connect to the public wastewater infrastructure, where available, subject a connection agreement with UÉ. In cases where a settlement is not served by a public wastewater treatment plant, or where no spare capacity exists in the relevant wastewater treatment plants, proposals for single houses using on-site wastewater treatment will be considered subject to appropriate scale, site assessment, design and ground conditions, taking groundwater vulnerability into account and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive. Any such permitted development shall be subject to legally binding maintenance arrangements agreed with the Planning Authority and shall be required to connect to the public wastewater treatment plant when</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>adequate capacity becomes available. However, communal on-site wastewater treatment systems for multiple housing developments (i.e. systems servicing more than one residential unit) will not be permitted.</p> <p>P-WWT-5 All proposals for on-site treatment systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's 2021 Code of Practice: Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤10) and/or Treatment Systems for Small Communities, business, Leisure Centres and Hotels, (EPA, 1999) as amended, and any guidance documents issued by the County Council.</p> <p>P-SWD-1 Require all new developments, redevelopment of brownfield sites and extensions to existing developments (where appropriate) to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems, where feasible. Such developments shall connect to existing surface water drainage systems (where available) which, in the opinion of the Planning Authority, have adequate capacity to accommodate additional loading.</p> <p>P-SWD-2 Require that planning applications are accompanied by a comprehensive SuDS assessment that addresses run-off quantity, run-off quality and its impact on the existing habitat and water quality. In the case of one-off rural dwellings or extensions to dwellings without access to existing surface water drainage systems, surface water shall be disposed of, in its entirety, within the curtilage of the development by way of suitably-sized soakaways. In all instances the use of nature-based solutions is preferred to engineering solutions. Developers will be required to apply the provisions of 'Nature-Based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas' (water sensitive urban design) Best Practice Interim Guidance Document (DHLGH, 2001) and any subsequent review.</p>
Tourism	<p>P- OR-16 Support the sustainable development of water-based leisure, tourism and related activities in County Sligo, subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>SP-S-4 Support the Villages with Special Coastal Tourism Functions – Easky, Mullaghmore, Rosses Point – to achieve their full potential for sustainable tourism development.</p> <p>P-OR-2 Support the provision of a variety of accessible, multifunctional, high-quality open spaces and facilities for active and passive recreation, which meet the needs of residents and visitors to County Sligo, are fit for purpose and are economically and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>P- OR-15 Preserve and improve access for the public to lakes, beaches, coastal, riverside, upland and other areas that have traditionally been used for outdoor recreation and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Where feasible, apply or support the application of universal design principles, as recommended in Building for everyone – a Universal Design Approach (NDA, 2012).</p> <p>P-TOU-1 Promote the development of tourism in a sustainable manner and encourage the provision of a comprehensive range of tourism facilities, subject to location, siting and design criteria, the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and other planning considerations. Development that might be detrimental to scenic and heritage assets, in SACs, SPAs, proposed NHAs, designated Sensitive Rural Landscapes and Visually Vulnerable Areas, and along designated Scenic Routes will be strictly controlled. Development proposals shall also demonstrate that they do not conflict with the requirement to safeguard the strategic function, safety and investment in the strategic national road network to date, and are in compliance with the provisions of the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DoECLG, 2012).</p> <p>P-TOU-3 Ensure that all built elements of agri-tourism developments are appropriately designed, satisfactorily integrated into the landscape, conserve natural heritage, protect the environment and do not have a negative impact on the visual/scenic amenity of the countryside, on natural heritage or on the environment.</p> <p>O-TOU-1 Secure the establishment of a flagship visitor attraction in the County, subject to normal development control standards and compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>P-CZT-1 Ensure that tourism facilities in coastal areas (e.g. car parking at WAW Discovery Points) will not be visually intrusive and will not impact on sensitive coastal environments (e.g. sand dune systems), by requiring appropriate siting, layout, design and natural screening, as well as compliance with the Habitats Directive. On beaches, within dunes and in other vulnerable areas, manage and control car parking, vehicular and pedestrian movements in compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive where relevant.</p> <p>P-CZT-2 Promote awareness of the sensitivity of the coastal environment through the provision of heritage appreciation programmes, public information boards and other appropriate means.</p> <p>P-CZT-3 Maintain and develop small piers and harbours along the Sligo Coast, subject to funding and compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>O-WAW-2 At designated locations, provide facilities and access points for controlled water-sports activities, in a manner that avoids conflict with nature conservation and activities such as swimming, sailing, fishing and mariculture.</p> <p>O-WAW-4 Monitor the future development of the County's section of the Wild Atlantic Way touring route to ensure that the scenic and tourism value of this important amenity is maintained. This will be done in co-operation with state agencies, local community groups and other bodies interested in protecting the coastal environment and in improving access and visitor management to the Wild Atlantic Way.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>P-CW-4 Consider the use of off-road routes, such as disused railway lines and bridle paths, for both walking and cycling to improve access to rural tourist attractions. Where feasible, provide separate trails for walkers and cyclists in the interests of safety and convenience, with appropriate surfaces for each type of user and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p>P-CW-5 Provide, improve and extend cycle and pedestrian routes on existing roads, proposed roads, roads being upgraded and green corridors (including river corridors), and make provision for filtered permeability where feasible and practical and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p>
Built environment	<p>P-PS-1 Ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact incapable of satisfactory mitigation on plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p>P-PS-2 Consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (DHLGH) and take account of any licensing requirements when undertaking, approving and authorising development which is likely to affect plant, animal or bird species protected by law.</p> <p>P-BD-3 Ensure that the ecological impact of all development proposals on habitats and species are appropriately assessed by suitably qualified professionals, in accordance with best practice guidelines, taking full account of the precautionary principle where uncertainty exists.</p> <p>P-BD-4 Minimise adverse impacts of proposed developments on existing habitats (whether designated or not) by including mitigation and/or compensation measures as appropriate. This shall comprise the retention and enhancement of all possible existing habitats, vegetation and breeding sites in the early design stages of the development.</p> <p>P-PS-4 Ensure, where appropriate, the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological networks of biodiversity value outside designated sites, and require an appropriate level of ecological assessment by suitably qualified professionals to accompany any development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species.</p> <p>P-PS-5 Require all new developments to incorporate habitat facilities for wildlife species, including Swifts, in or on buildings or their facades, where appropriate.</p> <p>P-DSNC-3 Carry out an appropriate level of assessment for all development plans, land-use plans and projects that the Council authorizes or proposes to undertake or adopt, to determine the potential for these plans or projects to impact on designated sites, proposed designated sites or associated ecological corridors and linkages in accordance with the Habitats Directive. All appropriate assessments shall be in compliance with the provisions of Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).</p> <p>P-DSNC-4 Ensure that all development proposals are subject to the process of Screening for Appropriate Assessment and subsequent stages of Appropriate Assessment, as relevant, carried out to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority, in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service, as appropriate.</p> <p>P-NCODS-1 Minimise the impact of new development on habitats of natural value that are key features of the County's ecological network. Developments likely to have an adverse effect on recognised sites of local nature conservation importance will be required to demonstrate the impacts on the ecological value of the site and will not be approved unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there are reasons for the development that outweigh the need to safeguard the nature conservation value of the site.</p> <p>P-NCODS-2 Ensure that development proposals, where relevant, improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network and encourage the retention and management of landscape features that are of major importance for wild fauna and flora as per Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>P-NCODS-3 Ensure that proposals for development protect and enhance biodiversity, wherever possible, by minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats and by including mitigation and/or compensation measures, as appropriate, which ensure that biodiversity is enhanced.</p> <p>P-NCODS-4 Applications for development that is likely to have significant impact on natural habitats or species shall be required to be accompanied by an ecological impact assessment (EcIA), to ensure that such proposed development will not affect the integrity and conservation value of important biodiversity sites.</p> <p>P-NCODS-6 Provide guidance for developers and the general public in relation to nature conservation outside designated sites and the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geological heritage in general.</p> <p>P-INV-2 Require all development proposals to address the presence of invasive alien species on proposed development sites and (if necessary) require applicants to prepare and submit an Invasive Species Management Plan, in compliance with the provisions of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015.</p> <p>P- INW-3 Ensure that all proposed greenfield residential and commercial developments use sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) in accordance with best current practice, ensuring protection of the integrity of wetland sites in the adjoining area, including their hydrological regime.</p> <p>P- INW-5 Ensure that proposed developments do not adversely affect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent habitats and species.</p> <p>O- INW-1 Consult with prescribed bodies prior to undertaking, approving or authorising any works or development that may impact on rivers, streams and watercourses.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>O- INW-2 Require that runoff from a developed area does not result in deterioration of downstream watercourses or habitats, and that pollution generated by a development is treated within the development area prior to discharge to local watercourses.</p> <p>SP-TRA-3 Encourage the shift from car use to sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking.</p> <p>SP-TRA-4 Reduce the demand for travel by integrating land use with transport planning, ensuring that new development takes place in a compact form at locations with the highest levels of accessibility for public transport and active travel (walking and cycling).</p> <p>SP-TRA-5 Plan for the future traffic and transportation needs in Sligo and ensure that new development does not compromise the expansion of rail, road and cycling corridors in the County. Proposed road realignment/improvement lines, road corridors and national cycle route corridors shall be preserved free from development that would prejudice the implementation of the schemes.</p> <p>P-UHOU-2 Ensure that appropriate densities are achieved in appropriate locations and circumstances, in accordance with the principles set out in the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas and the Urban Design Manual: A Best Practice Guide (DEHLG, 2009), Urban Development and Building Height Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2018), Circular Letter NRUP 02/2021 and any subsequent statutory guidance.</p> <p>P-UH-OS-2 Require developers to retain significant hedgerows, tree groups and wetlands and incorporate these features into residential developments where possible.</p> <p>P-OR-2 Support the provision of a variety of accessible, multifunctional, high-quality open spaces and facilities for active and passive recreation, which meet the needs of residents and visitors to County Sligo, are fit for purpose and are economically and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>P-CW-4 Consider the use of off-road routes, such as disused railway lines and bridle paths, for both walking and cycling to improve access to rural tourist attractions. Where feasible, provide separate trails for walkers and cyclists in the interests of safety and convenience, with appropriate surfaces for each type of user and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p>P-CW-5 Provide, improve and extend cycle and pedestrian routes on existing roads, proposed roads, roads being upgraded and green corridors (including river corridors), and make provision for filtered permeability where feasible and practical and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p>O-A-2 Support proposals to upgrade facilities and improve the viability of Sligo Airport, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>P-WWT-4 Require all new developments to connect to the public wastewater infrastructure, where available, subject a connection agreement with UÉ. In cases where a settlement is not served by a public wastewater treatment plant, or where no spare capacity exists in the relevant wastewater treatment plants, proposals for single houses using on-site wastewater treatment will be considered subject to appropriate scale, site assessment, design and ground conditions, taking groundwater vulnerability into account and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive. Such permitted development shall be subject to legally binding maintenance arrangements agreed with the Planning Authority and shall be required to connect to the public wastewater treatment plant when adequate capacity becomes available. However, communal on-site wastewater treatment systems for multiple housing developments (i.e. systems servicing more than one residential unit) will not be permitted.</p> <p>P-WWT-5 All proposals for on-site treatment systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's 2021 Code of Practice: Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent ≤10) and/or Treatment Systems for Small Communities, business, Leisure Centres and Hotels, (EPA, 1999) as amended, and any guidance documents issued by the County Council.</p> <p>P-SWD-3 Seek to minimise the extent of hard surfacing and paving in all development proposals.</p> <p>P-SWD-4 Ensure that adequately designed oil interceptors are installed in all commercial developments that include car-parks or other oil- and petrol-related activities.</p> <p>P-SWD-5 Prohibit the alteration of natural and existing drainage systems, in order to preserve and protect historic drainage channels/paths and flow characteristics of existing catchments. In the case of development works, require the provision of acceptable mitigation measures in order to minimise the risk of flooding and negative impacts on water quality (including run-off, erosion and sedimentation).</p> <p>P-SWD-6 Protect the drainage characteristics of river channels and streams that can facilitate surface water drainage, by ensuring that development is kept at an appropriate distance from stream banks and/or adequate protection measures are put in place.</p> <p>P-FRM-2 Zone land for development in areas with a high or moderate risk of flooding only where it can be clearly demonstrated, on a solid evidence base, that the zoning will satisfy the justification test set out in chapter 4 of the <i>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</i>.</p> <p>P-CP-1 Ensure that visual and environmental considerations are considered in the design of coastal defence works including compliance with the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>P-UR-1 Promote the regeneration of the County's town and village centres by directing new development to infill sites, brownfield or underutilised lands before considering edge-of-town sites.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)	
Invasive species	<p>P-INV-1 Prevent and control the spread of invasive plant and animal species within the county.</p> <p>P-INV-2 Require all development proposals to address the presence of invasive alien species on proposed development sites and (if necessary) require applicants to prepare and submit an Invasive Species Management Plan, in compliance with the provisions of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015.</p> <p>P-INV-3 Promote best practice in the control of invasive species when carrying out statutory functions of the County Council in association with relevant bodies, including TII, the Department of Transport and the Department of Rural and Community Development.</p> <p>O-INV-1 Undertake studies through the County Heritage Plan and County Biodiversity Plan to quantify the extent of selected invasive species (Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam) within the Plan area, with recommendations of priority species for control or eradication, the degree of threat posed and the resources required for effective management.</p>	
Agriculture	<p>O- INW-2 Require that runoff from a developed area does not result in deterioration of downstream watercourses or habitats, and that pollution generated by a development is treated within the development area prior to discharge to local watercourses.</p> <p>P-WQ-1 Support the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, National River Basin Management Plan and Blue Dot Catchment Programme, to ensure protection and improvement of all waters in the County.</p> <p>P-WQ-3 Protect the quality of estuarine and coastal waters by controlling land-based discharges to these areas.</p> <p>O-WQ-1 Continue to monitor, audit, and review the environmental status with regard to the water quality of rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters.</p> <p>O-WQ-2 Protect, maintain, or improve water quality to the status set out in the national RBMP. All discharges to water bodies shall be licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Water pollution) Acts 1977 & 1990.</p> <p>O-WQ-3 Implement the Programme of Measures detailed in the national RBMP.</p> <p>O-WQ-4 Ensure compliance with the relevant objectives and measures that will be set out in the Groundwater Protection Scheme for County Sligo.</p>	
Water abstraction	<p>P-WS-6 Proposals relating to water abstractions shall be subject to the appropriate environmental assessments and demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and with the Water Framework Directive.</p>	
Flood Risk Management	<p>P- INW-4 Ensure that floodplains and wetlands within the Plan area are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p>P-FRM-1 Protect and enhance the County's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas subject to flooding and ensure that no removal of sand dunes, beach sand or gravel is undertaken. These areas represent a vital green infrastructure, which provides space for storage and conveyance of floodwater, enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need to provide flood defences in the future.</p> <p>P-FRM-2 Zone land for development in areas with a high or moderate risk of flooding only where it can be clearly demonstrated, on a solid evidence base, that the zoning will satisfy the justification test set out in chapter 4 of the <i>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</i>.</p> <p>P-FRM-3 Contribute towards the general maintenance of a 20-metre-wide flood protection zone around lakes and along both sides of all rivers, and a 100-metre-wide flood protection zone from soft shorelines. Development proposals will be required to maintain these flood protection zones generally free from development.</p> <p>Exceptions may be considered for strategic road projects, water services infrastructure, river bank enhancement works, bridge and road repair works, in the case of brownfield sites, development on lands zoned subject to policy P-FRM-2 and in cases where the maintenance of the flood protection zone is not practically achievable. Such cases will be assessed on an individual basis and subject to compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p>P-FRM-5 Restrict development in areas at risk of flooding unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is demonstrated that there are wider sustainability grounds for appropriate development; the flood risk can be managed to an acceptable level without increasing flood risk elsewhere; the overall flood risk is reduced, where possible. <p>Developments considered necessary in order to meet the objectives of this Plan, or required on wider sustainability grounds, will be subject to the development management justification test outlined in chapter 5 of the <i>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</i>.</p>	

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
	<p>Measures such as flood compensation storage works or new hard-engineered flood defences alone will not be acceptable as justification for development in flood risk areas. Such measures will be subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and will only be considered as part of a proposal if the development is warranted by the justification test on planning and sustainability grounds in the first instance, and where no alternative site is available.</p> <p>P-FRM-6 Require development proposals, where appropriate, to be accompanied by a detailed flood risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of the DoEHLG's Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities and to address flood risk management in the detailed design of development, as set out in Appendix B of the Guidelines.</p> <p>P-CP-1 Ensure that visual and environmental considerations are considered in the design of coastal defence works including compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p>P-CP-2 Require that any development within the coastal zone is appropriately sited and designed, having regard to coastal flooding, future shoreline erosion, predicted sea-level rise and OPW flood mapping.</p> <p>P-CP-3 Require that detailed flood risk assessment is carried out in relation to development proposals within the coastal zone and particularly on all low-lying areas, where appropriate.</p>
Forestry	<p>P-FOR-1 Support sustainable forestry development in County Sligo, subject to the protection of scenic landscapes and views, water quality, heritage features, residential amenity and public safety.</p> <p>P-FOR-2 Discourage new forestry development, except for broadleaf, in proposed/candidate and adopted NHAs, SACs and SPAs, in designated Sensitive Rural Landscapes and Visually Vulnerable Areas, along designated Scenic Routes and in water quality-sensitive areas. (Broadleaf forestry will be open to consideration in these areas and in all proposed and adopted NHAs, SPAs and SACs, will be subject to consultation with the DECLG and shall have regard to any management plans prepared by the Department.)</p>
Fisheries / aquaculture	<p>P-AMF-1 Facilitate sustainable fishing, aquaculture and mariculture development associated with job creation, in a manner that is compatible with other uses of the Sligo coast, and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive, the provisions of the EC (Quality of Shellfish Waters) Regulations and objectives of Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes.</p>
Light, air & noise pollution	<p>P-ALAN-1 Ensure that artificial lighting of public buildings and car parking areas is used only when necessary, with dark-sky friendly lighting and design. New developments shall eliminate or mitigate for potential light pollution.</p> <p>P-ALAN-2 Where artificial lighting must be used, require developments to avoid glare and light trespass on adjacent natural areas such as hedgerows, road verges, tree lines, wetlands and river corridors, using shields and appropriate lighting design.</p> <p>P-ALAN-3 Require proposals for floodlighting of playing fields/pitches to include lighting schemes with measures to mitigate for light pollution through timing and the use of shielding. All schemes shall comply with the guidance within the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Note (GN01-2021) The Reduction of Obtrusive Light.</p> <p>Section 33.2.9 Sligo County Council supports the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006 and will seek to minimise noise disturbance by implementing the Sligo Noise Action Plan 2018 (and all updates thereafter), including provisions relating to the design and operation of developments and associated relevant noise management standards and guidance.</p> <p>The Council promotes the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/5/0/EC) and will ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards as out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (SI No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).</p>
Geology	<p>O-SGI-1 Protect from inappropriate development, and maintain the character, integrity and conservation value of those features or areas of geological interest that are listed in this Plan or that may be proposed by the DHLGH and/or the GSI in the lifetime of this Plan.</p>
Extractive Industry	<p>P-MEQ-1 Ensure that extraction and associated processes are carried out in a sustainable manner, which minimises the impact on residential amenities, natural environment and water quality, and do not impinge on existing rights-of-way or walking routes.</p> <p>P-MEQ-2 Seek the reuse of worked out quarries for recreational, industrial, ecological and other uses, following appropriate restoration.</p> <p>P-MEQ-3 In respect of development proposals on or in the proximity of quarry sites, the Council will require that appropriate investigations are carried out into the nature and extent of old quarries (where applicable), the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination and the risks associated with site development works. Adequate measures to mitigate these risks shall be submitted as part of the planning application.</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
SEVESO	<p>Section 28.1.5 The Chemicals Act (Control of Major Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 209 of 2015), known as the “COMAH Regulations”, implement the Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU). These Regulations lay down rules for the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances and seek to limit the consequences of such accidents for human health and the environment.</p> <p>This Development Plan does not designate sites or zones for uses that might be classified as Seveso establishments and no such establishments exist at present. However, such developments may occur during the Plan’s life.</p> <p>The Council will comply with the Seveso III Directive in reducing the risk and limiting the potential consequences of major industrial accidents. Any proposal for a Seveso development will be considered only in low-risk locations, within acceptable distances from relevant environmental sensitivities.</p> <p>Such development proposals will be referred to the Health and Safety Authority, whose technical advice will be taken into account in the overall assessment of the proposals, in addition to normal planning criteria.</p>
Climate	<p>SP-CA-1 Support the implementation of the government’s climate action policy in accordance with the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, the national Climate Action Plan 2023, the National Adaptation Framework 2018 and all subsequent relevant updates.</p> <p>SP-CA-2 Ensure that Sligo County Council’s Climate Adaptation Strategy, Climate Action Plan and County Development Plan are fully aligned.</p> <p>SP-CA-3 Integrate appropriate climate mitigation and adaptation considerations and measures into all relevant development management and development planning processes.</p> <p>SP-TRA-3 Encourage the shift from car use to sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking.</p> <p>SP-TRA-4 Reduce the demand for travel by integrating land use with transport planning, ensuring that new development takes place in a compact form at locations with the highest levels of accessibility for public transport and active travel (walking and cycling).</p> <p>SO-TRA-6 Facilitate the roll-out of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, in line with the NDP Strategic Investment Priority for Transport target of nearly one million electric vehicles on the road by 2030, and with the Implementation Plan associated with the Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2025 (and subsequent reviews).</p>
Renewable Energy	<p>P-EN-1 Support the sustainable development, upgrading and maintenance of energy generation, transmission, storage and distribution infrastructure, to ensure the security of energy supply and provide for future needs, as well as protection of the landscape, natural, archaeological and built heritage, and residential amenity.</p> <p>P-EN-2 Facilitate the production of energy from renewable sources and secure the maximum potential from wind energy resources within County Sligo, including the augmentation, upgrading and improvements to existing wind farms, subject to strict location, siting and design criteria.</p> <p>P-EN-3 Support the development of energy from biomass, such as solid fuels (e.g. wood pellets), liquid fuels or biogas (e.g. biomethane), including the cultivation, processing and conversion of energy crops.</p> <p>P-EN-4 Support existing and new enterprises that wish to use renewable energy to serve their own needs by on-site energy production, as well as farm diversification into solar energy production for own use or selling to the grid, subject to normal planning considerations.</p> <p>P-EN-5 Collaborate with urban and rural communities in the development of community-level energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, including solar energy developments where suitable, subject to visual, landscape, heritage, environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <p>P-ENE-1 Encourage the use of renewable energy sources in buildings and the retrofitting of buildings for higher energy efficiency in line with national retrofitting goals. The retrofitting of protected structures and buildings located within ACAs or in historic streetscapes will be facilitated where it is shown that the proposed works will not negatively impact upon the character of the structure or streetscape.</p> <p>P-ENE-2 Promote the incorporation of energy-efficiency measures in the design of new buildings, such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, and vegetation (e.g. green roofs), as well as other design solutions that make effective and sustainable use of water, aggregates and other resources. The proposed energy-efficiency measures or design solutions should be included as part of the documentation submitted at planning application stage..</p> <p>O-REN-1 Prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for County Sligo within one year of the publication of the Regional Renewable Electricity Strategy (NWRA) or the revised Methodology for Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategies (SEAI), as provided for in the Climate Action Plan 2024, whichever occurs first..</p>

Sources and/or pathways for potential significant effects ⁹⁸	Respective Plan Development Objectives/Mitigation Measure(s)
Green / Blue Infrastructure	<p>P-OR-2 Support the provision of a variety of accessible, multifunctional, high-quality open spaces and facilities for active and passive recreation, which meet the needs of residents and visitors to County Sligo, are fit for purpose and are economically and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>P-OR-15 Preserve and improve access for the public to lakes, beaches, coastal, riverside, upland and other areas that have traditionally been used for outdoor recreation and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Where feasible, apply or support the application of universal design principles, as recommended in <i>Building for everyone – a Universal Design Approach (NDA, 2012)</i>.</p> <p>P-CW-4 Consider the use of off-road routes, such as disused railway lines and bridle paths, for both walking and cycling to improve access to rural tourist attractions. Where feasible, provide separate trails for walkers and cyclists in the interests of safety and convenience, with appropriate surfaces for each type of user and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p> <p>P-CW-5 Provide, improve and extend cycle and pedestrian routes on existing roads, proposed roads, roads being upgraded and green corridors (including river corridors), and make provision for filtered permeability where feasible and practical and subject to compliance with legislative requirements.</p>
Waste Management	<p>Section 33.2.8 Sligo County Council supports the sustainable management of waste and seeks to enable a significant reduction in the production of waste in County Sligo, in line with the principles of the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2021).</p> <p>The identification and provision of facilities for the reception of C&D waste should be integrated into the project planning and design processes. In order to ensure that this occurs, conditions will be included in the permissions granted to particular developments, requiring resource and waste management plans be drawn up prior to the commencement of the development. These plans will be subject to approval by the Planning Authority and will include site inspections to ensure that all wastes generated during development are being handled in an environmentally-sound and sustainable manner. The plans must be prepared and carried out in accordance with the EPA's Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects (2021).</p> <p>The Council will continue to fulfil its duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 524 of 2008), including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.</p> <p>Section 33.2.11 Any new commercial or residential development, urban or rural, must be designed and constructed with adequate space to securely store organic food/garden waste, dry recyclables and residual domestic waste in separate receptacles. The waste receptacles should be protected from vandals and vermin, should not create a nuisance to adjacent receptors and should not be in a public place. Adequate space and height should be provided to allow for unhindered access of refuse collection vehicles. In the case of apartment schemes, the planning and design of the scheme shall have regard to the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHLGH, 2022) and any future revision of these standards.</p>

Section 6 Conclusion

This Natura Impact Report demonstrates that, upon the inclusion of suitable mitigation measures, the Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030 to be adopted⁹⁹ (the Plan) will not result in any adverse effects to the ecological integrity of any European site.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests and Conservation Objectives of the European sites identified have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures into the Plan that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate against the identified potential significant effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Plan will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects are considered and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Plan are seen to be robust to ensure that there will be no significant effects as a result of the implementation of the Plan either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures into the Plan, it has been demonstrated that the Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects to any designated European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects¹⁰⁰. This demonstration has been made in view of the Conservation Objectives of the habitats and/or species, for which these sites have been designated.

This Natura Impact Report will, alongside any other inputs from the Plan-preparation/AA process, inform the competent authority when it undertakes the final Appropriate Assessment determination.

⁹⁹ Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations and any Chief Executive's Recommendations included in Section 5 "Mitigation Measures" in this report; any other further modification considered by the AA process; and any other Chief Executive's Recommendations. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

¹⁰⁰ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

- a) no alternative solution available,
- b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
- c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Appendix I Background information on European sites

List of European sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary; with corresponding Qualifying features and Site Sensitivities/Pressures

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000191	St. John's Point SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Reefs [1170]	G01.07, G01.02, G05.01, F04.02.02, A04.02.01, G01.03.02	Scuba diving, snorkelling, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, trampling, overuse, hand collection, non-intensive cattle grazing, off-road motorized driving
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Alkaline fens [7230]	A04.01, G01, D01.01, J02.01, B02.02, A04.03, J02.11, J02.05, J02.05.02, B06, A03.03, K03.04, A04.02.05, A08, A03, A10.01, J02.04.01, A07, G05.01, F03.01, C01.03.02	Intensive grazing, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, forestry clearance, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, modifying structures of inland water courses, grazing in forests or woodland, abandonment or lack of mowing, predation, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, flooding, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, trampling, overuse, hunting, mechanical removal of peat
000428	Lough Melvin SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	A04, A10.01, B02, H01.05, I01, A08	Grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, forest and plantation management & use, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, fertilisation
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Limestone pavements [8240], Bog woodland [91D0], Active raised bogs [7110], Alkaline fens [7230], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	D03.01.02, A03.03, I01, F03.01, E01.03, G01.02, B02, H06.03, J02.04, L08, H02.06, F02.03, A08, K03.05, G02.09, A04, G01.01, H01.08, J02.11.02	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, abandonment or lack of mowing, invasive non-native species, hunting, dispersed habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest and plantation management & use, thermal heating of water bodies, flooding modifications, inundation (natural processes), diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, leisure fishing, fertilisation, antagonism arising from introduction of species, wildlife watching, grazing, nautical sports, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, other siltation rate changes
000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SAC	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Humid dune slacks [2190], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	G02.02, G02.08, E01, G01.02, J02.04, M01.03, F02.03, H01.08	Skiing complex, camping and caravans, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, flooding modifications, flooding and rising precipitations, leisure fishing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters
000463	Balla Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	F03.01, A04, A08	Hunting, grazing, fertilisation
000492	Doocastle Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	F03.01, A04, A08	Hunting, grazing, fertilisation
000497	Flughany Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	A08, A04, D05, D01.02, C01.03, A10	Fertilisation, grazing, improved access to site, roads, motorways, peat extraction, restructuring agricultural land holding
000516	Lackan Saltmarsh and Kilcummin Head SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	J02.04, G01.03, C01.01.02, K01.01	Flooding modifications, motorised vehicles, removal of beach materials, erosion
000584	Cuilcagh - Anierin Uplands SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220],	A01, D01.01, A04.02.03, G05.01, A07, I02, J01, G05.09,	Cultivation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive horse grazing, trampling, overuse, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, problematic

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	F03.02.02, A04.01.02, D01.02, B, H05.01, K01.01, G01.02, B01.02, G05.07, G01.03.02, B02.01, C01.03, A04.01.03, H01.05	native species, fire and fire suppression, fences, fencing, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), intensive sheep grazing, roads, motorways, silviculture, forestry, garbage and solid waste, erosion, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, off-road motorized driving, forest replanting, peat extraction, intensive horse grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	C01.03.02, X, E03.01, I01, J02.05	Mechanical removal of peat, no threats or pressures, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, invasive non-native species, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
000595	Callow Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	X, C01.03.02, J01.01, J02.15, B, J02.04	No threats or pressures, mechanical removal of peat, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, silviculture, forestry, flooding modifications
000604	Derrinea Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	E03.01, J02.05, I01, A04	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species, grazing
000607	Errit Lough SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140]	X, G05	No threats or pressures, other human intrusions and disturbances
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A04, A08, F03.01	Grazing, fertilisation, hunting
000614	Cloonshanville Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Bog woodland [91D0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.04, C01.03.02, B, X	Flooding modifications, mechanical removal of peat, silviculture, forestry, no threats or pressures
000622	Ballysadare Bay SAC	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Humid dune slacks [2190], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	J02.01.02, F02, F01.03, G01.02, A04.03, G02.01, J02.12.01, E01.02, I01, K01.01, G05.01	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, bottom culture, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, golf course, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, discontinuous urbanisation, invasive non-native species, erosion, trampling, overuse
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff and Glenade Complex SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Alkaline fens [7230], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]	L05, K01.01, I01, A04.01.02, D01.01, C01.03.02, A04.03, X, G01.03.02	Collapse of terrain, landslide, erosion, invasive non-native species, intensive sheep grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, no threats or pressures, off-road motorized driving
000625	Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Reefs [1170], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], Alkaline fens [7230], Machairs * in Ireland [21A0], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395]	A02.01, A04.01.01, A08, A10.01, A05.02, J02.12.01, G01.02, K01.01, J02.01.03, F03.02.04, A04.02.02	Agricultural intensification, intensive cattle grazing, fertilisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, stock feeding, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, predator control, non-intensive sheep grazing

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Estuaries [1130], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	F01.01, A02.01, I01, G02.09, D03, J01.01, J02.12.01, E01.03, G05.01, G02.01, D03.01, E03.03, G01.02, G02.08, G01.03.02, J02.11.01	Intensive fish farming, intensification, agricultural intensification, invasive non-native species, wildlife watching, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, burning down, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, dispersed habitation, trampling, overuse, golf course, port areas, disposal of inert materials, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, camping and caravans, off-road motorized driving, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits
000633	Lough Hoe Bog SAC	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	C03.03, J01.01, B01, A04, X, C01.03.02	Wind energy production, burning down, forest planting on open ground, grazing, no threats or pressures, mechanical removal of peat
000634	Lough Nabrickkeagh Bog SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	A02.01, J01, C01.03.01, F03.01, E01.03, X, B02, A03.03, A08, D01.01	Agricultural intensification, fire and fire suppression, hand cutting of peat, hunting, dispersed habitation, no threats or pressures, forest and plantation management & use, abandonment or lack of mowing, fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000636	Templehouse and Cloonacleigha Loughs SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	I01, J02.02.01, B02, C01.03.02, K02.01, A04.02.01	Invasive non-native species, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, forest and plantation management & use, mechanical removal of peat, species composition change (succession), non-intensive cattle grazing
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo) SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A02.01, X, K02, B02.01	Agricultural intensification, no threats or pressures, biocenotic evolution, succession, forest replanting
000638	Union Wood SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	I01, B02.01.01, B06, G01.02, B02.02, G05.09	Invasive non-native species, forest replanting (native trees), grazing in forests or woodland, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forestry clearance, fences, fencing
001403	Arroo Mountain SAC	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	J01.01, C01.03.01, B02, C01.01.01, D01.01, C01.03.02, A04.02.02, L05, I01, K01.01, G01.03.02	Burning down, hand cutting of peat, forest and plantation management & use, sand and gravel quarries, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive sheep grazing, collapse of terrain, landslide, invasive non-native species, erosion, off-road motorized driving
001571	Urlaur Lakes SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	E03.01, A08, C01.03.01, F02.03, J02, D01.02, C01.03.02, A04, E01.03	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fertilisation, hand cutting of peat, leisure fishing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, roads, motorways, mechanical removal of peat, grazing, dispersed habitation
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	J01, A04.02.01, A02, A04.03	Fire and fire suppression, non-intensive cattle grazing, modification of cultivation practices, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) [8120], Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Turloughs [3180], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]	J01.01, A02.01, A04.02.01, F06, A04.01.02, A10, A10.01, D01.01, C01.03.02	Burning down, agricultural intensification, non-intensive cattle grazing, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, intensive sheep grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat
001669	Knockalongy and Knockachree Cliffs SAC	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	K01.01, A04.01.02, B02, F03.01, X, D02.01.02	Erosion, intensive sheep grazing, forest and plantation management & use, hunting, no threats or pressures, underground or submerged electricity and phone lines
001673	Lough Arrow SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	X, J02.01.03, D03.01.02, I01, G02, A10.01	No threats or pressures, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, invasive non-native species, sport and leisure structures, removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	G01.01, G01.02, G01.03.02, X, G02.08, C01.01.01, G05.01	Nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, no threats or pressures, camping and caravans, sand and gravel quarries, trampling, overuse

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J02.15, A03.03, F02.03, G02.09, J02.07.02, A04.03, A03.02, I01, H02.06, F03.01	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, abandonment or lack of mowing, leisure fishing, wildlife watching, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive mowing, invasive non-native species, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, hunting
001898	Unshin River SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	I01, B02, A02.01, J02.10, A04.02.02	Invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use, agricultural intensification, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, non-intensive sheep grazing
001899	Cloonakillina Lough SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A03, B, J01, F02.03, A04	Mowing or cutting of grassland, silviculture, forestry, fire and fire suppression, leisure fishing, grazing
001919	Glenade Lough SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	B04, I01, B02.02	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), invasive non-native species, forestry clearance
001976	Lough Gill SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	E01.01, I01, A10.01, B, D01.01, E01.03, E03.03, J02.05.02, G01.01.01, X, J02.10, B06	Continuous urbanisation, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, silviculture, forestry, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, dispersed habitation, disposal of inert materials, modifying structures of inland water courses, motorized nautical sports, no threats or pressures, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, grazing in forests or woodland
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs SAC	Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>) [1528], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013]	D01.02, C01.03.02, B01, X, A04, C01.03.01, D05, C03.03, L09	Roads, motorways, mechanical removal of peat, forest planting on open ground, no threats or pressures, grazing, hand cutting of peat, improved access to site, wind energy production, fire (natural)
002032	Boleybrack Mountain SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	A04.02.02, C01.03.02, G01.02, C03.03, J02.06.02, B01, B, F03.02.02, J01.01, A04.03, A04.01.02, C01.01.01, D01, A07, D02.02, A10, B02, A04.02.01, I02, K03.02, F03.02.04	Non-intensive sheep grazing, mechanical removal of peat, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, wind energy production, surface water abstractions for public water supply, forest planting on open ground, silviculture, forestry, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), burning down, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, intensive sheep grazing, sand and gravel quarries, roads, paths and railroads, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, pipe lines, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest and plantation management & use, non-intensive cattle grazing, problematic native species, parasitism (fauna), predator control
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Reefs [1170], Estuaries [1130], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Coastal lagoons [1150], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029],	K02.03, H04, D01.01, I01, A04, F01, A08, J02.10, F02.03, G01.01, E03, C01.01.02, E01, C01.03.01, J02.12.01, J02.01.01, F03.01, J02.01.02, B	Eutrophication (natural), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, grazing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, leisure fishing, nautical sports, discharges, removal of beach materials, urbanised areas, human habitation, hand cutting of peat, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, polderisation, hunting, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, silviculture, forestry

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]		
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alkaline fens [7230], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0]	I02, G02.09, K02.03, H01.08, J02.01.03, M01.03, D01.01, C01, K02.01, B02.01.01, A04.02.05, D03.01.02, I01, H01, G01, A10.01, A08, A04.01, M01.01, M01.02, J02.10, J02	Problematic native species, wildlife watching, eutrophication (natural), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, flooding and rising precipitations, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mining and quarrying, species composition change (succession), forest replanting (native trees), non-intensive mixed animal grazing, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, invasive non-native species, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, fertilisation, intensive grazing, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes), droughts and less precipitations, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002298	River Moy SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Alkaline fens [7230], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	J02.04, A02.01, D04.02, F03.02.04, C01.03, F02.03, B05, B01, H01.05, I01, F03.02	Flooding modifications, agricultural intensification, aerodrome, heliport, predator control, peat extraction, leisure fishing, use of fertilizers (forestry), forest planting on open ground, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, taking and removal of animals (terrestrial)
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A02.01, A10.01, A08, K02, X	Agricultural intensification, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, fertilisation, biocenotic evolution, succession, no threats or pressures
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	E03.01, J02.05, I01, X	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species, no threats or pressures
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	A04.02.01, X, B, J02.04	Non-intensive cattle grazing, no threats or pressures, silviculture, forestry, flooding modifications
004013	Drumcliff Bay SPA	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	G01.02, E01.03, A04, A08, F01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, dispersed habitation, grazing, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]	E02, E01, D03.02, F01, F02.03, D01.02, A08, J02.01.02, H	Industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation, shipping lanes, marine and freshwater aquaculture, leisure fishing, roads, motorways, fertilisation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, pollution
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary SPA	Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	A08, F02.03, E01, G01.02	Fertilisation, leisure fishing, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004048	Lough Gara SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	B, X, A08	Silviculture, forestry, no threats or pressures, fertilisation
004050	Lough Arrow SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004]	A08, F02.03	Fertilisation, leisure fishing
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	F03.01, A08, G01.01, F02.03	Hunting, fertilisation, nautical sports, leisure fishing
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142],	I01, G01.02, F03.01, F02.03, A08, A04, B, G01.01	Invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, leisure fishing, fertilisation, grazing, silviculture, forestry, nautical sports

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]		
004068	Inishmurray SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045], Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]	X, G01.02	No threats or pressures, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]	D03.02, G01.01, E01, F01, E03, A08, E02	Shipping lanes, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, discharges, fertilisation, industrial or commercial areas
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	G01.02, A04, D01.05, D01.01, G01.01, A03, A04.03, F02.03, E01, F03.01, A08	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, bridge, viaduct, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports, mowing or cutting of grassland, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, leisure fishing, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting, fertilisation
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	A04, F02.03, B, F03.01, G01.01	Grazing, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, hunting, nautical sports
004105	Bellanagare Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	D01.02, A04, C01.03, J02.05.02, B01	Roads, motorways, grazing, peat extraction, modifying structures of inland water courses, forest planting on open ground
004115	Inishduff SPA	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]	X	No threats or pressures
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA	Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	E01.01, F03.01, F01, A08	Continuous urbanisation, hunting, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation
004133	Aughris Head SPA	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	A04	Grazing
004135	Ardboline Island and Horse Island SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	X	No threats or pressures
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003]	A08, A04, D01.02, F01, G01.01, E01.01, G01.02	Fertilisation, grazing, roads, motorways, marine and freshwater aquaculture, nautical sports, continuous urbanisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004187	Sligo/Leitrim Uplands SPA	Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346], Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]	A04, A04.03, B01, G02.08, C01.01, I01, C01.03.02, G01.04, E01.01, C01.01.01, G01.02, K01.01	Grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, forest planting on open ground, camping and caravans, sand and gravel extraction, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, continuous urbanisation, sand and gravel quarries, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion
004228	Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA	Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	B, A08, F02.03, I01	Silviculture, forestry, fertilisation, leisure fishing, invasive non-native species
004234	Ballintemple and Ballygilgan SPA	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	X, D04.01, E01	No threats or pressures, airport, urbanised areas, human habitation

List of all Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1014]	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Pressures facing this species are associated with land abandonment, under-grazing and the creation of tourism and leisure infrastructure such as caravan sites and golf courses.	A06, A10, F05, F07	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas), sports, tourism and leisure activities	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g. pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1065]	Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	The pressures facing this species are associated with conversion of land into agricultural land or forestry, under-grazing and abandonment of land.	A01, A07, A10, B01	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	The main pressures facing this species is related to the non-indigenous crayfish species (NICS) and Crayfish Plaque, a waterborne disease specific to freshwater crayfish.	I01, I05	Invasive alien species of union concern, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, Xo	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1106]	Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
[1110]	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	No significant pressures were identified acting on this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster (<i>Magalana gigas</i>) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential,	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1355]	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1365]	Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as local/regional prey removal by fisheries or by-catch in fisheries, or geophysical seismic exploration; other possible impacts may occur from coastal tourism and localised human disturbance at haul-out sites.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1395]	Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
					regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[1421]	Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Land use management and direct impacts.
[1528]	Marsh Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)	Land abandonment, modification, land drainage and peat extraction are also considered pressures facing this species.	A06, A31, B27, C05	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction	None identified.
[1833]	Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	The species is pressured by enrichment (eutrophication), acidification, peatland damage and the physical alteration of water bodies.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, F33, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes (<i>Embryonic shifting dunes</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (<i>grey dunes</i>)	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks (<i>Humid dune slacks</i>)	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g. walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.			
[21A0]	Machairs (* in Ireland)	Pressures on the habitat include ecologically unsuitable grazing regimes and disturbance.	A02, A09, A10, A20, A30, F01, F07, L01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture, conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Mismanged recreational activity.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3130]	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>)	The majority of pressures this habitat is under is associated with drainage, agriculture, peat extraction, forestry and wastewaters.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F12, I02, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3140]	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass (<i>Chara spp.</i>)	The hard-water lake habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, the primary sources of nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters.	A25, A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12, F13, F33, I02	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3150]	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	Most of the pressures on this habitat are as a result of pollution from agriculture, forestry activities and wastewater.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[3180]	Turloughs	The main pressures associated with this habitat are related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing.	A09, A26, A31	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[5130]	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	The pressures associated with this habitat are associated with overgrazing, erosion and scrub removal.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6430]	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Pressures on the habitat include invasive species; and agricultural intensification and drainage in the lowlands.	A09, A31, I01, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, invasive alien species of union concern, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[6510]	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	The main pressures associated with this habitat are due to agricultural intensification (fertiliser application) and changes in agricultural practices.	A02, A06, A14, A19, A20	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), livestock farming (without grazing), application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8120]	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolia</i>)	Pressures facing this habitat are associated with overgrazing.	A09	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8240]	Limestone pavements	The main pressures facing this habitat are associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by under-grazing.	A01, A10, C01, F01, I02	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8330]	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	There are no pressures facing this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	There are no pressures acting on this resource.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91D0]	Bog woodland	Pressures facing this habitat are related to drainage, invasive species and burning.	A11, B09, C05, I02, K01	Burning for agriculture, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, peat extraction, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) and currant species (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i>) as well as some native species such as brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.
[91J0]	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Pressures facing this habitat are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and traveller's joy (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>), with overgrazing by deer also posing a pressure to the habitat.	A09, I02, I05	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

Special Conservation Interests and Vulnerabilities of SPAs that have undergone assessment

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A003	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	G01, D01	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A004	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	x	X
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	G12, D01, F07, G10, J02, N06, N07, N01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, F07, I02, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A038	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	D01, D06, F07, F28	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A045	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	D06	Transmission of electricity and communications (cables)
A046	Light-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	F07, D06, F01, F08, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A048	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F07, G19, N01, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A050	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F08, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A052	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	G07, F07, D01, F28	Hunting, sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A053	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	F07, G07, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A054	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A056	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	I02, I05, F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	F28, F07, G07, J01, N01, D01	Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A062	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	F07, G07, G19, J01, D01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A065	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	L06, A06, I02, I04, A26, F07, G12, G01, D01, E02	Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, sports, tourism and leisure activities, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations
A067	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	F07, G07, J01, N01, N04, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A103	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Xxp, H08	No pressures, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above
A122	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	A08, A06, L06, M08, N03,	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), interspecific relations (competition,

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
			A09, A31, A20, A03	predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production
A125	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	J01, N01	Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A130	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A137	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A140	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	B01, I04, I02, A02, A11, A09, D01, H04, A31, G07, N01, F07, F28	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), burning for agriculture, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, vandalism or arson, drainage for use as agricultural land, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A142	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A08, A21, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, N01, F07, F28	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A143	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	G01, G19, D01, F08, N04, F07	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A156	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A157	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	F07, G19, G01, F08, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A160	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	A08, B01, I04, I02, A31, A02, C05, D01, A06, A11, F07, G01, G19, F08	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), burning for agriculture, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A162	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	A08, A09, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, F07, F08, N04	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A164	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	F07, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A179	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	F22, F23, I02, I04, D01, M08	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, flooding (natural processes)
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A09, I02, I04, D01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A184	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i>	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A188	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, L06, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, J02, L06, M08, D01, F07, G01, N06, N07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	A09, G12, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, N07, D01, F07, G01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A346	Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	A03, A02, A06, A21	Conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture
A395	Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	F07, G10, A02, B01, D01, D06, E01, F01, J02, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species

Appendix II Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
European Level			
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	It aims to reduce water pollution from nitrates used for agricultural purposes and prevent any further pollution. It forms an integral part of the water framework directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) of the European Union and is closely linked to other EU policies that address air quality, climate change and agriculture.	<p>EU Member States must do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate as vulnerable zones all those draining into waters that are or could be affected by high nitrate levels and eutrophication. The designation is reviewed and possibly revised at least every 4 years to take account of any changes that have occurred. Establish mandatory action programmes for these areas, taking into account available scientific and technical data and overall environmental conditions. Monitor the effectiveness of the action programmes. Test the nitrate concentration in fresh ground and surface water at sampling stations, at least monthly and more frequently during flooding. Carry out a comprehensive monitoring programme and submit – every 4 years – a detailed report on the directive's implementation. The report includes information on nitrate-vulnerable zones, results of water monitoring and a 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		<p>summary of the relevant aspects of codes of good agricultural practices and action programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up a code of good agricultural practices, which farmers apply on a voluntary basis. It sets out various good practices, such as when fertiliser use is inappropriate. Provide training and information for farmers, where appropriate. <p>The European Commission provides a report every 4 years on the basis of the national information it has received.</p>	
EU Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) (2008/105/EC)	<p>It sets out environmental quality standards (EQSs) for the presence in surface water of certain substances or groups of substances identified as priority pollutants because of the significant risk they pose to or via the aquatic environment. These standards are in line with the strategy and objectives of the European Union (EU)'s water framework directive (Directive 2000/60/EC).</p> <p>It repeals Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC and 86/280/EEC with effect from 22 December 2012.</p>	<p>The directive sets EQSs for priority substances and eight other pollutants. These substances include: the metals cadmium, lead, mercury and nickel, and their compounds; benzene; polyaromatic hydrocarbons; and several pesticides. Several of these priority substances are classed as hazardous.</p> <p>The EQSs in Directive 2008/105/EC are limits on the concentration of the priority substances and eight other pollutants in water (or biota), i.e. thresholds which must not be exceeded if a good chemical status is to be met. There are two types of water standard.</p> <p>A threshold for the average concentration of the substance concerned calculated from measurements over a 1-year period. The purpose of this standard is to ensure protection against long-term exposure to pollutants in the aquatic environment. A maximum allowable concentration of the substance concerned, i.e. the maximum for any single measurement. The purpose of this standard is to ensure protection against short-term exposure, i.e. pollution peaks.</p> <p>The EQSs are different for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inland surface waters (rivers and lakes); other surface waters (transitional, coastal and territorial waters). EU Member States must ensure compliance with the EQSs. They must also take measures to ensure that the concentrations of substances that tend to accumulate in sediment and/or biota do not increase significantly. 	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) –IED Directive (2010/75/EU)	<p>It is aimed at achieving significant benefits to the environment and human health by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT).</p> <p>The IED is based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an integrated approach (focusing on the installation being permitted rather than separately on different environmental media such as air, water or soil); best available techniques; flexibility; inspections; public participation. <p>The IED combines seven separate existing Directives related to industrial emissions:</p> <p>With effect from 7 January 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directive 78/176/EEC of 20 February 1978 on waste from the titanium dioxide industry; Directive 82/883/EEC on the surveillance and monitoring of titanium dioxide waste; Directive 92/112/EEC on the reduction of titanium dioxide industrial waste; Directive 1999/13/EC on reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds; Directive 2000/76/EC on waste incineration (Waste Incineration Directive); Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC Directive); <p>With effect from 1st January 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directive 2001/80/EC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants from large combustion plants (LCP Directive). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IED aspires to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate pollution arising from industrial activities. It seeks to achieve this by providing a general framework for the control of the industries with the highest pollution potential in order to prevent the shifting of pollution from one environmental medium (or industry) to another. The overall intention is to provide an integrated approach to the prevention and control of emissions into the various environmental media such as, air, water and soil while striking a commercial balance for businesses. The IED aims to increase the effectiveness of the legislation by supporting Member States in implementing BAT-based permitting. The IED aims to improve and clarify the concept and use of BAT and increases transparency by requiring that the use of flexibility must be justified and documented leading to a more coherent and EU-wide application of BAT. The IED also strengthens existing minimum requirements in certain sectors (such as large combustion plants, waste incineration, etc.) so as to ensure the achievement of objectives of the Commission's Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution. The IED aims to further increase the effectiveness of the legislation by strengthening provisions on environmental improvement and enforcement, while stimulating innovation. The IED introduces minimum requirements as regards the environmental inspections of installations, the review and update of permits, and reporting on compliance. It also provides incentives for the development and promotion of environment-friendly technologies. The IED aims to cut all identified unnecessary administrative burdens and simplify current legislation. The IED tackles the shortcomings of current EU legislation on industrial emissions by overhauling the seven existing pieces of legislation on industrial emissions. This has improved the clarity and coherence of the legislation and should reduce the administrative burden through combined requirements on granting permits and streamlined reporting. 	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	<p>The Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.</p>	<p>This Directive is limited to the essential requirements with which machinery for pesticide application must comply before being placed on the market and/or put into service, while the European standardisation organisations are responsible for drawing up harmonised standards providing detailed specifications for the various categories of such machinery in order to enable manufacturers to comply with those requirements.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) 2023/2413 - amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652	The Renewable Energy Directive is the legal framework for the development of clean energy across all sectors of the EU economy, supporting cooperation between EU countries towards this goal. The revised Directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. This will be key to achieving the EU's objective of climate neutrality by 2050 and to strengthen Europe's security of energy supply. In addition to double the existing share of renewable energy sources, a strong policy framework will facilitate electrification in different sectors, with new increased sector-specific targets for renewables in heating and cooling, transport, industry, buildings and district heating/cooling, but also with a framework promoting electric vehicles and smart recharging.	The revised Directive sets an overall renewable energy target of at least 42.5% binding at EU level by 2030 - but aiming for 45%. The amended RED contains revised targets for renewable energy consumption in transport, of 29% energy share (known as the 'RES-T') or a 14.5% GHG reduction by 2030.	framework for environmental protection and management. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288 (COD))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR) - (Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU)	The regulation sets mandatory national targets for European Union Member States to deploy publicly accessible alternative fuels infrastructure (in particular for electricity and hydrogen) for road vehicles, vessels moored at the quayside and stationary aircraft, with a specific focus on the trans-European networks. The regulation also includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> common rules for user information, data provision and payment requirements; a mandate for the Commission to adopt delegated acts to ensure interoperability of infrastructure by mandating technical specifications on the basis of European standards; and planning and reporting requirements for Member States. 	<p>Recharging infrastructure for electric cars and vans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States must ensure that publicly accessible recharging stations are set up in proportion to the number of registered vehicles, as follows: for each registered electric vehicle, a total power output of at least 1.3 kilowatts (kW); for each registered plug-in hybrid vehicle, a total power output of at least 0.80 kW. Member States must also ensure the deployment of publicly accessible recharging stations along the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) road network. <p>Recharging infrastructure for electric heavy-duty vehicles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States must ensure a minimum coverage of recharging points for heavy-duty electric vehicles. <p>Hydrogen infrastructure for road vehicles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 31 December 2030, Member States must ensure that publicly accessible hydrogen refuelling stations with a total capacity of at least 1 tonne per day are deployed at least every 200 km along the TEN-T core network. At least one refuelling station must be deployed in each urban node. <p>Liquefied methane for road transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until 31 December 2024, Member States must ensure that an appropriate number of publicly accessible refuelling points for liquefied methane are set up, at least along the TEN-T core network, where there is demand, unless the costs are disproportionate to the benefits, including environmental benefits. <p>Electricity supply in maritime ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 31 December 2029, there must be sufficient shoreside electricity for ships moored at the quayside at TEN-T core and TEN-T comprehensive maritime ports to serve at least 90% of all container and passenger vessels above 5,000 gross tonnage. <p>Electricity for stationary aircraft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 31 December 2024, all airports of the TEN-T core and comprehensive network must provide electricity to stationary aircraft used for commercial air transport operations at aircraft contact stands, and by 31 December 2029 at all remote stands. <p>Railway infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States must assess the development of alternative fuel technologies and propulsion systems (including hydrogen and battery power) for rail infrastructure that cannot be fully electrified for technical or cost-efficiency reasons. <p>Payment:</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users of electric and hydrogen vehicles must be able to pay easily at recharging and hydrogen refuelling points (with payment cards and without subscriptions). Prices, including all of their components and specific to the recharging session, must be communicated clearly to end users before the start of a recharging session. Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	<p>The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; Safety of offshore oil and gas operations. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) 2018 (as amended in 2023)	The ESR establishes binding annual greenhouse gas emission targets for Member States from 2021 to 2030. It is part of a set of policies and measures to reduce the EU's emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. This is a crucial milestone to deliver the European Green Deal and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The ESR is also part of the Energy Union strategy and the EU's implementation of the Paris Agreement.	The national targets concern emissions from the following sectors: domestic transport (excluding aviation), buildings, agriculture, small industry, and waste. These sectors account for almost 60% of emissions in the EU. The ESR assigns each Member State with an emission reduction target for 2030, a set of annual emission allocations for each year from 2021 to 2030, and flexibilities to deal with annual fluctuations in greenhouse gas emissions due to weather or economic conditions. The amended legislation increases the emissions reduction target for the targeted sectors including transport, from 29% to 40% by 2030, compared to 2005 levels.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Energy Union Strategy (COM/2015/080) (2015) and the EU "Clean energy for all Europeans" package (2019)	<p>The Energy Union Strategy aims at building an energy union that gives EU consumers - households and businesses - secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy. Since its launch in 2015, the EC has published several packages of measures and regular progress reports, which monitor the implementation of this key priority, to ensure that the energy union strategy is achieved.</p> <p>The package aims to help to decarbonise EU's energy system in line with the European Green Deal objectives. The ESR transforms the targets of the Clean Energy Package into binding annual climate targets for each Member State for the period 2021–2030. The "Clean energy for all Europeans" package – marked a significant step towards implementing the Energy Union Strategy.</p>	<p>The Energy Union Strategy builds five closely related and mutually reinforcing dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security, solidarity and trust - diversifying Europe's sources of energy and ensuring energy security through solidarity and cooperation between EU countries. A fully integrated internal energy market - enabling the free flow of energy through the EU through adequate infrastructure and without technical or regulatory barriers. Energy efficiency - improved energy efficiency will reduce dependence on energy imports, lower emissions, and drive jobs and growth. Climate action, decarbonising the economy - the EU is committed to a quick ratification of the Paris Agreement and to retaining its leadership in the area of renewable energy. Research, innovation and competitiveness - supporting breakthroughs in low-carbon and clean energy technologies by prioritising research and innovation to drive the energy transition and improve competitiveness. <p>Based on Commission proposals published in 2016, the Clean Energy package consists of 8 new laws. Following political agreement by the EU Council and the European Parliament (finalised in May 2019) and the entry into force of the different EU rules, EU countries have 1-2 years to convert the new directives into national law.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). Sets new air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	<p>with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. 	
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Emissions Ceilings (NEC) Directive 2016/2284/EU on the reduction of certain atmospheric pollutants	It aims to reduce the health risks and environmental impact of air pollution by establishing national emission reduction commitments. The Directive also aligns emission reduction commitments under EU law with international commitments (following the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol in 2012). The legislation was proposed as part of the EU's 2013 Clean Air Policy Package, which included a Clean Air Programme for Europe.	<p>The Directive covers 5 air pollutants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sulphur dioxide; nitrogen oxides; non-methane volatile organic compounds; ammonia; and fine particulate matter. <p>The Directive sets emission reduction commitments per pollutant for each EU country to be attained by 2020 and 2030. The emission reduction commitments for each pollutant that will apply each year from 2020 to 2029 are the same as those which the EU countries are already committed to under the revised Gothenburg protocol. New stricter reductions have been agreed from 2030 onwards.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)	The first international treaty to deal with air pollution on a broad regional basis. The Convention entered into force in 1983, laying down the general principles of international cooperation for air pollution abatement and setting up an institutional framework which has since brought together research and policy.	The Convention has substantially contributed to the development of international environmental law and has created the essential framework for controlling and reducing the damage to human health and the environment caused by transboundary air pollution.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Directive on arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and PAH in ambient air (2004/107/EC), as amended	Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.	The objective of this Directive is to establish a target value for the concentration of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air so as to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on human health and the environment as a whole. It determines common methods and criteria for the assessment of concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air as well as of the deposition of such substances.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Medium Combustion Plants (MCP) Directive (2015/2193)	Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants.	This Directive lays down rules to control emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x) and dust into the air from medium combustion plants, as well as to monitor emissions of carbon monoxide (CO). The aim is to reduce emissions to air and the potential risks to human health and the environment from such emissions. As regards the scope, Article 2 identifies the types of combustion plants to which these rules apply. Emission limits values are set out in Annex II.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast)	The revised Energy Efficiency Directive significantly raises the EU's ambition on energy efficiency. It establishes 'energy efficiency first' as a fundamental principle of EU energy policy, giving it legal-standing for the first time. The Commission has published a series of recommendations, including guidelines for EU countries related to the revised directive, to help countries transpose its different elements into national law.	<p>The revised Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raises the EU energy efficiency target, making it binding for EU countries to collectively ensure an additional 11.7% reduction in energy consumption by 2030, compared to the projections of the EU reference scenario 2020; more than doubles the annual energy savings obligation (Article 8) by 2028, this is one of the key policy instruments of the directive to meet the headline target and to drive energy savings in end-use sectors, such as buildings, industry and transport; puts a stronger focus on alleviating energy poverty, it aims at empowering consumers through stronger requirements for EU countries to raise awareness and provide information on energy efficiency; it includes improved regulations to identify and remove barriers related to split incentives for energy efficiency renovations between tenants and owners or among multiple owners; introduces an obligation for the monitoring and reporting of the energy performance of data centres; expands the scope of energy audit obligations to include all those companies, regardless of their size, which are consuming energy above a certain threshold; 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mandates EU countries to report on energy efficiency investments, including energy performance contracts, as part of the Governance Regulation, ensuring transparency and accountability; establishes project development assistance mechanisms at national, regional, and local levels to support energy efficiency investments and facilitate the attainment of the EU's ambitious energy efficiency targets. 	
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain "good status" of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve "good status" for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, control and conserve groundwater. Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause. Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial. 	Implementation of the Framework needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Reuse Regulation (2020/741)	The purpose of this Regulation is to facilitate the uptake of water reuse whenever it is appropriate and cost-efficient, thereby creating an enabling framework for those Member States who wish or need to practise water reuse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and provisions on risk management, for the safe use of reclaimed water in the context of integrated water management. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	The overall aim of the ELD is to prevent and fully remedy damaged natural resources and their services to the condition that would have existed if no damage had occurred.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sewage Sludge Directive (Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture)	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to regulate the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sewage sludge. Member States shall prohibit the use of sludge where the concentration of one or more heavy metals in the soil exceeds the limit values which they lay down in accordance with Annex I A and shall take the necessary steps to ensure that those limit values are not exceeded as a result of the use of sludge.</p> <p>The aims of the Sewage Sludge Directive are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect humans, animals, plants and the environment by ensuring that heavy metals in soil and sludge do not exceed set limits to increase the amount of sewage sludge used in agriculture 	<p>The Directive also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets limits for the concentration of seven heavy metals in sewage sludge intended for agricultural use and in sludge-treated soils (cadmium, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, mercury, chromium) bans the use of sewage sludge that results in concentrations of these heavy metals in soil exceeding these limit values 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Bathing Waters Directive (Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC)	<p>With a view to preserving, protecting and improving human health and the environment, within the legal framework of Directive 2000/60/EC, the present Directive establishes provisions for: (a) the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; (b) the management of bathing water quality; and (c) the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality. Member States are required to annually identify all bathing waters and define the length of the bathing season.</p> <p>The EU aims to protect the environment and the health of Europeans by attaining good bathing water quality throughout the EU. More specifically, it aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide better and earlier information to citizens about the quality of their bathing waters, including logos move from simple sampling and monitoring of bathing waters to bathing quality management integrate into other EU measures protecting the quality of all our waters (rivers, lakes, ground waters and coastal waters) through the Water Framework Directive 	<p>The Bathing Water Directive requires Member States to monitor and assess bathing water. It ensures timely information is given to the public during the bathing season and requires Member States to disseminate information on bathing water quality actively and promptly. In particular, notices banning or advising against bathing should be rapidly and easily identifiable. The Directive applies to all surface waters that can be used for bathing, except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater. Decision establishing a symbol for information to the public on bathing water classification and any bathing prohibition. View the symbols for informing the public on bathing water prohibition, advice against bathing and bathing water classification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of the Bathing Water Directive is supported by a broad EU framework of water legislation, including the Water Framework Directive, the Environmental Quality Standards Directive, the Groundwater Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive. 	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (2009/128/EC) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115	<p>The Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (SUD) establishes a framework for European Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides by setting minimum rules to reduce the risks to human health and the environment that are associated with pesticide use.</p> <p>The Directive aims to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides in the EU by reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment and promoting the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and of alternative approaches or techniques, such as non-chemical alternatives to pesticides. EU countries have drawn up National Action Plans to implement the range of actions set out in the Directive.</p>	<p>The main actions relate to training of users, advisors and distributors of pesticides, inspection of pesticide application equipment, the prohibition of aerial spraying, limitation of pesticide use in sensitive areas, and information and awareness raising about pesticide risks. EU countries must also promote Integrated Pest Management, for which, general principles are laid down in Annex III to the Directive.</p> <p>The European Commission has adopted a proposal for a new Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products, including EU wide targets to reduce by 50% the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030, in line with the EU's Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies. The proposal, adopted on 22 June 2022, is part of a package of measures to reduce the environmental footprint of the EU's food system and help mitigate the economic losses that we are already suffering due to climate change and biodiversity loss.</p> <p>The proposal transforms the existing Directive into a Regulation which will be directly binding and uniformly applicable to all Member States. It overhauls the existing rules on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides (see Directive 2009/128/EC) to bring them in line with the ambitions set in the EU Green Deal, Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies. The proposals must be approved by Member States in the Council and the European Parliament, under the normal legislative procedure.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) (1962) CAP 2023-2027	<p>The CAP is a partnership between society and agriculture that ensures a stable supply of food, safeguards farmers' income, protects the environment and keeps rural areas vibrant. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support farmers and improve agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable food; safeguard European Union farmers to make a reasonable living; help tackle climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources; maintain rural areas and landscapes across the EU; keep the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-food industries and associated sectors. 	<p>The CAP 2023-2027 entered into force on 1 January 2023. Support for farmers and rural stakeholders across the 27 EU countries is based on the CAP 2023-2027 legal framework and the choices detailed in the CAP Strategic Plans, approved by the Commission. The approved Plans are designed to make a significant contribution to the ambitions of the European Green Deal, Farm to Fork Strategy and Biodiversity Strategy.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006), as amended	<p>The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances, as well as the free circulation of substances on the internal market while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.</p>	<p>This Regulation lays down provisions on hazardous substances and mixtures and specification of hazard classes; general obligations of manufacturers, importers and downstream users to classify, label and package the substances and mixtures; identification and examination of available information on substances and mixtures; evaluation of hazard information and decision on classification; establishment of a classification and labelling inventory in the form of a database; and the manufacture, placing on the market and use of chemical substances and preparations, pursuant to the precautionary principle.</p> <p>The Regulation sets forth the framework concerning the registration of such substances and preparations as well as the granting of authorizations. Furthermore, it sets up the European Chemicals Agency for the purposes of managing and carrying out the technical, scientific and administrative aspects of this Regulation. This Regulation sets out eight annexes attached. Annex I sets out the criteria for classification and labelling requirements for hazardous substances and mixtures. Annex II lays down special rules for labelling and packaging of certain classified substances and mixtures.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
UN Sustainable Development Goals	<p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are 17 Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>Sustainable transport is mainstreamed across several SDGs and targets, especially those related to food security, health, energy, economic growth, infrastructure, and cities and human settlements.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	(SDGs), which reflect the need for all countries to urgently act as a global partnership.	SDGs with a specific importance to transport sector are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Target 3.6 – By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. SDG 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. 	other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Commission's "Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change" (2021)	The Strategy sets out how the European Union can adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050.	The Strategy has four principal objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Environment Agency's European Climate Risk Assessment (2024)	This assessment identifies 36 climate risks with potentially severe consequences across Europe.	The risks are evaluated in the contexts of risk severity, policy horizon (lead time and decision horizon), policy readiness and risk ownership. It further identifies priorities for EU policy action, based on a structured risk assessment united with qualitative aspects, such as considering social justice.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and in line with recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) take steps "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. <p>Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Green Deal (2019) and "Fit for 55" legislation (2021)	The European Green Deal provides a roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all. The "Fit for 55" legislative package is a central part of the European Green Deal.	<p>The European Green Deal covers all sectors of the economy, notably transport, energy, agriculture, buildings, and industries such as steel, cement, ICT, textiles and chemicals. It outlines investments needed and financing tools available, and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.</p> <p>The 'Fit for 55' package responds to the requirements in the EU Climate Law to reduce Europe's net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030. It was updated when the Commission proposed increased ambition on renewable energy and energy efficiency in the REPowerEU plan to respond to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and boost Europe's energy security. The final legislative package is expected to reduce EU net greenhouse gas emissions by 57% by 2030. For transport, the package is primarily focused on reducing fossil fuel dependency and increasing the availability of, and infrastructure for, renewable alternatives.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020	Political leaders (including Taoiseach Michael Martin) participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 75 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.	<p>As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve sustainable development, the leaders commit to achieve the vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 by undertaking ten actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting biodiversity, climate, and the environment at the heart of COVID-19 recovery strategies and investments as well as national and international development and cooperation; Developing and implementing an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming, China, as a key instrument to reach the SDGs; Raising ambition and aligning domestic climate policies with the Paris Agreement on climate change, with enhanced nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and the objective of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by mid-century, and strengthen climate resilience of economies and ecosystems; and Mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at all levels, including in food production, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy, 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		tourism, infrastructure and extractive industries, and trade and supply chains, as well as into key international agreements and processes.	
Europe 2020: European 2020 Strategy for Growth and Employment	The Europe 2020 Strategy aims to ensure that the economic revival of the European Union following the economic and financial crisis is supported by a series of reforms in order to build solid foundations for growth and job creation by 2020. While addressing the structural weaknesses of the EU's economy and economic and social issues, the strategy also takes account of the longer-term challenges of globalisation, pressure on resources and ageing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Europe 2020 Strategy should enable the EU to achieve growth that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> smart, through the development of knowledge and innovation; sustainable, based on a greener, more resource efficient and more competitive economy; inclusive, aimed at strengthening employment and social and territorial cohesion. The EU has set itself five major targets for this ambition to be achieved by 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 to at least 75 %; investing 3 % of gross domestic product in research and development; reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 %, increasing the share of renewable energies to 20 % and increasing energy efficiency by 20 %; reducing the school drop-out rate to less than 10 % and increasing the proportion of tertiary degrees to at least 40 %; reducing the number of people threatened by poverty or social exclusion by 20 million. The Europe 2020 Strategy targets are also supported by 7 flagship initiatives at European level and in EU countries: the Innovation Union; Youth on the move; the Digital Agenda for Europe; a Resource-efficient Europe; an industrial policy for the globalisation era; the agenda for new skills and jobs; and the European Platform against Poverty. At European level, the single market, the EU budget and the European external policy are additional levers in achieving the targets of the Europe 2020 strategy 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments. Aims to build resilience to future threats such as the impacts of climate change, forest fires, food insecurity, disease outbreaks and protecting wildlife and fighting illegal wildlife trade.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea; Launching an EU nature restoration plan; Introducing measures to enable the necessary transformative stage; and Introducing measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013)	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. Supporting EU-level GI projects. Improving access to finance for GI projects. Improving information and promoting innovation. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)	The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1995)	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.		framework for environmental protection and management.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)	The European Landscape Convention introduced a Europe-wide concept centring on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning and covering the entire territory, not just outstanding landscapes. Through its ground-breaking approach and its broader scope, it complements the Council of Europe's and UNESCO's heritage conventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the Union's cities more sustainable. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) (1979)	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The Bali Road Map includes the Bali Action Plan, which charts the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change. The Bali Action Plan is a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision.	The Bali Action Plan is divided into five main categories: shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing. The shared vision refers to a long-term vision for action on climate change, including a long-term goal for emission reductions.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010, which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building 	Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	<p>Among the many decisions taken, governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened their resolve and set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015, which will come into effect in 2020. Streamlined the negotiations, completing the work under the Bali Action Plan to concentrate on the new work towards a 2015 agreement under a single negotiating stream in the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized the need to increase their ambition to cut greenhouse gases and to help vulnerable countries to adapt. Launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, thereby ensuring that this treaty's important legal and accounting models remain in place and underlining the principle that developed countries lead mandated action to cut greenhouse gas emissions. Made further progress towards establishing the financial and technology support and new institutions to enable clean energy investments and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	framework for environmental protection and management.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (2001)	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans and wildlife, and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment. The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ramsar Convention (1971)	The Convention's mission is <i>"the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world"</i> .	Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
OSPAR Convention (1992)	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy Eutrophication Strategy Hazardous Substances Strategy Offshore Industry Strategy Radioactive Substances Strategy Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan	The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.	National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compact Growth Enhanced Regional Accessibility Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities Sustainable Mobility A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills High-Quality International Connectivity Enhanced Amenity and Heritage Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects. Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004). 	cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011), as amended	These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	<p>The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 350 of 2014) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (S.I. 272 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. <p>Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute for water pollution offences. Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. <p>Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Services Act 2007 (No. 30 of 2007) Water Services Act 2013 (No. 6 of 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Uisce Éireann delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013 (No. 50 of 2013) Water Services Act 2017 (No. 29 of 2017) Water Services (Amendment) Act 2022 (No. 39 of 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. <p>Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards <p>Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive.</p>	<p>other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024	<p>This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term.</p> <p>The Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024 is Uisce Éireann investment plan for water and wastewater assets and infrastructure for the next 5 years. The Capital Investment Plan sets out where to prioritise investment to deliver the most urgently needed improvements in drinking water quality, leakage reduction, water availability, wastewater compliance, efficiencies and customer service.</p>	<p>The Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024 is made up of investment in individual projects such as building new or upgrading existing water and wastewater treatment plants and upgrading existing networks, and national programmes where activities are being delivered in a consistent and efficient manner across the country. Some examples of these programmes are the Leakage Reduction Programme, the National Disinfection Programme, the Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme, and the National Certification Authorisation Programme.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ireland's Forest Strategy 2023-2030 and associated Implementation Plan including the National Forestry Programme 2023-2027	<p>The Implementation Plan will facilitate the initial steps in the implementation of the Strategy on the road to achieving the Shared Vision for 2050. The Implementation Plan includes the new Forestry Programme (2023 – 2027), which will be the primary implementation mechanism for the Forest Strategy. The Plan also includes a list of actions that will be funded and enabled by mechanisms outside of the Forestry Programme.</p>	<p>The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 was created in alignment with Ireland's Forest Strategy and is designed to provide lasting benefits for many key areas including climate change, biodiversity, wood production, and employment alongside enhancing societal benefits. The Forestry Programme will provide incentives for farmers and other landowners and will provide farm families with the opportunity to increase and diversify their income streams.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Water Action Plan 2024: River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027 (3rd Cycle) (2024)	<p>The Water Action Plan 2024 is Ireland's third River Basin Management Plan and it outlines the measures the Government and other sectors are taking to improve water quality in Ireland's groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters, and provide sustainable management of our water resources (as specified under SDG 6). This Water Action Plan enhances and builds upon the work of the first and second-cycle plans. Where necessary, this plan addresses the shortcomings experienced during the implementation of previous plans.</p>	<p>The responses to shortcomings addressed include, for example, strengthening the incorporation of the integrated catchment management approach, improving the environmental ambition, improving the evidence base for 'targeting the right measures in the right place' and securing dedicated resources to deliver these, increasing environmental enforcement and compliance, and strengthening the governance structures.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ireland's National Water Quality Monitoring Programme 2022-2027	<p>The main purpose of Ireland's National Water Quality Monitoring Programme 2022-2027 is to provide a comprehensive national overview of the ecological and chemical status of surface waters and the quantitative and chemical status of groundwaters. The information is used to track progress towards the achievement of the environmental objectives required by the Water Framework Directive, and those set out in the River Basin Management Plan.</p>	<p>The programme is comprised of 2,899 surface and groundwater bodies representing 60% of the total number of national water bodies, covering 2,429 river water bodies, 224 lakes, 80 transitional water bodies, 45 coastal waters, 16 canals and 121 groundwater bodies. The programme is operated by the Environmental Protection Agency, Marine Institute, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Waterways Ireland, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Local Authorities.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Water Resources Plan (NWRP) – Framework Plan (2021)	<p>The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment.</p> <p>The preparation of the plan has been divided into two distinct phases, the combination of which will become the final NWRP. Phase 1 was carried out in 2021 and the NWRP Framework has been adopted. In Phase 2 of the NWRP, Uisce Éireann summarised the needs across the 539 individual water supplies and identified the solutions to address these needs. Due to the large number of supplies in Ireland, Phase 2 was delivered as four Regional Water Resources Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Water Resources Plan: North West (RWRP NW) Regional Water Resources Plan: South West (RWRP SW) Regional Water Resources Plan: South East (RWRP SE) <p>Regional Water Resources Plan: Eastern and Midlands (RWRP EM)</p>	<p>The key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water <p>Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030	<p>The national plans are intended to inform investment priorities for aquaculture under Member States' operational programmes under the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund. They are also</p>	<p>The National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development proposes 58 actions to be implemented over the period up to 2030.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	intended to identify measures to reduce the administrative burden on operators, to secure sustainable development and growth of aquaculture through coordinated spatial planning, to enhance the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector and to promote a level playing field for EU operators by exploiting their competitive advantages. Ireland's National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development was finalised following public consultation earlier in 2022. The Plan was adopted by the European Commission in 2022.		other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Aquaculture Acts 1997 to 2006 (Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006), s. 1(3)) Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1997 (23/1997) Fisheries and Foreshore (Amendment) Act 1998 (54/1998), ss. 2, 3 and 4 Fisheries (Amendment) Act 2001 (40/2001) Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006)	The Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division ensures the efficient and effective management of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities.	The Strategic Objectives of the Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to develop and manage an efficient and effective regulatory framework in respect of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; to secure a fair financial return from the State's foreshore estate in the context of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; to progressively reduce arrears in the clearing of licence applications.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2011	The Foreshore Acts require that a lease or licence must be obtained from the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government for the carrying out of works or placing structures or material on, or for the occupation of or removal of material from, State-owned foreshore, which represents the greater part of the foreshore. Construction of permanent structures on privately owned foreshore also required the prior permission of the Minister under the Foreshore Act.	Developments on the foreshore require planning permission in addition to a Foreshore Lease/Licence/Permission. All Foreshore Leases, Licences Permissions are without prejudice to the powers of the local planning authority. Applicants should, therefore, consult initially with the local planning authority regarding their proposal. In the case of developments on foreshore for, by or on behalf of a Local Authority where an EIS is required, applications should be made to An Bord Pleanála under Part XV, Planning and Development Act 2000.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine Planning Development Management Bill (General Scheme), 2019	The Bill seeks to establish in law a completely new regime for the maritime area which will replace existing State and development consent regimes and streamline arrangements on the basis of a single consent principle.	One of the aims is to establish a legal basis for An Bord Pleanála and coastal local authorities to consent to development in the maritime area, while retaining existing foreshore and planning permission provisions for aquaculture and sea fisheries related development. It will also provide for a single environmental impact assessment (EIA) and a single appropriate assessment (AA), where applicable.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) (2024)	The NMPF details how marine activities will interact with each other in an ocean space that is under increasing spatial pressure, ensuring the sustainable use of Ireland's marine resources to 2040. The NMPF has been prepared with an ecosystem-based approach and informed by best available knowledge.	The National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) brings together all marine-based human activities for the first time, outlining the Government's vision, objectives and marine planning policies for each marine activity. The NMPF is intended as the marine equivalent to the National Planning Framework. This approach will enable the Government to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> set a clear direction for managing our seas clarify objectives and priorities direct decision makers, users and stakeholders towards strategic, plan-led, and efficient use of our marine resources 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027	Based on the challenges identified for the seafood sector and coastal communities and the policy context, Ireland's Programme requires an ambitious vision to: "To support a resilient, climate smart, environmentally sustainable and profitable Irish seafood sector in order to maximise its contribution to jobs and growth and maintain the economic and social activities of our most vibrant and sustainable coastal communities"	The Programme details the vision and key missions to be achieved by the implementation of the programme. It also demonstrates how the strategic objectives of the EMFAF fund (specified in Regulation (EU) 2021/1139) will be employed in fulfilling the Programme.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth: An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland 2012	Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth is an Integrated Marine Plan (IMP), setting out a roadmap for the Government's vision, high-level goals and integrated actions across policy, governance and business to enable our marine potential to be realised. Implementation of this Plan will see Ireland evolve an integrated system of policy and programme planning for our marine affairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable economic growth of marine/ maritime sectors; Increase the contribution to the national GDP; Deliver a business friendly yet robust governance, policy and planning framework; Protect and conserve our rich marine biodiversity and ecosystems; Manage our living and non-living resources in harmony with the ecosystem; Implement and comply with environmental legislation; Building on our maritime heritage, strengthen our maritime identity; Increase our awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits; and Engagement and participation by all. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017 – 2022 and a Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Area Network	The National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017 - 2022 sets out a roadmap for the long-term management, restoration and conservation of protected raised bogs in Ireland.	The Plan is part of the measures being implemented in response to the on-going infringement action against Ireland in relation to the implementation of the EU Habitats Directive, with regard to the regulation of turf cutting on the Special Areas of Conservation and on foot of the recommendation of Mr. Justice Quirke that a National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan be drawn up, arising from the Peatlands Forum (2012).	framework for environmental protection and management. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	Objectives of the Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022 (S.I. No. 113/2022)	The purpose of these Regulations is to give effect to Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme pursuant to Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural source.	Part 2 concerns farmyard management. The Part requires an occupier of a holding shall take all such steps, as far as is practicable for the purposes of minimising the amount of soiled water produced on the holding; livestock manure and other organic fertilisers, soiled water and effluents from dungsteeds, farmyard manure pits, silage pits or silage clamps arising or produced in a building or yard on a holding shall, prior to its application to land or other treatment, be collected and held in a manner that prevents the run-off or seepage, directly or indirectly, into groundwaters or surface waters of such substances. The Regulations provides for general obligations related to capacity of storage facilities and then distinguishes among requirements for storage facilities of: effluents and soiled water; pig manure; poultry manure; manure from deer, goats and sheep; manure from cattle. Part 3 concerns nutrient management. Part 4 is focused on the prevention of water pollution from fertilizers and certain activities; this includes the distances from a water body and other issues requirements as to manner of application of fertilizers, soiled water etc; periods when application of fertilizers is prohibited; limits on the amount of livestock manure to be applied. Part 5 regulates general duty of occupier, such as keeping of records, etc. Offences and related matters. Part 6 is functions of the public authorities: certificates, exemptions, etc.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 565 of 2014)	These Regulations the European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-fisheries) Regulations 2013 so as to apply them to the regulation of sea-fishing activity in so far as the regulation of that activity is necessary to secure compliance with the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 and the objectives of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 introduced a new public sector duty on biodiversity. The legislation provides that every public body, as listed in the Act, is obliged to have regard to the objectives and targets in the National Biodiversity Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030	Ireland's 4 th National Biodiversity Action Plan sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature.	This National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 builds upon the achievements of the previous Plan. It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues: Objective 1 - Adopt a Whole of Government, Whole of Society Approach to Biodiversity Objective 2 - Meet Urgent Conservation and Restoration Needs Objective 3 - Secure Nature's Contribution to People Objective 4 - Enhance the Evidence Base for Action on Biodiversity Objective 5 - Strengthen Ireland's Contribution to International Biodiversity	Implementation of the Framework needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly; • Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them; • Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers; • Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and • Collecting evidence to track change and measure success. 	This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 (as amended)	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, • The policy of the Government on climate change, • Climate justice, • Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and • The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Action Plan 2023 and Climate Action Plan 2024	The National Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021. The Climate Action Plan 2024 builds upon the 2023 Plan by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings.	The Climate Action Plans list the actions needed to deliver on Ireland's climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated periodically to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2024 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. • Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. • Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. • Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Action Policy Framework • Decarbonising Electricity Generation • Decarbonising the Built Environment • Decarbonising Transport • An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Adaptation Sectoral Adaptation Plans	The Climate Act sets out the requirements for the preparation of Sectoral Adaptation Plans. The 12 priority sectors identified in the 2018 NAF were	To support key national sectors in planning for climate change adaptation and according to the requirements of the National Adaptation Framework (2018), sectoral planning guidelines	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	grouped into 9 such Plans and clustered into four themes covering natural and cultural capital, critical infrastructure, water resource and flood risk management, and public health. This approach aims to provide a structured and systematic approach to sectoral developments.	were developed as part of the Irish Climate Information Platform, Climate Ireland project . The guidelines aim to ensure that a coherent and consistent approach to adaptation planning is adopted at national and local levels. Since the guidelines' publication in May 2018, they have been successfully implemented by relevant Departments to develop Sectoral Adaptation Plans.	cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Sustainable Mobility Policy (SMP) (2022)	It sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport journeys to help Ireland meet its climate obligations. It is framed around three key principles that will guide the delivery of sustainable mobility policy over the coming decade. They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and green mobility; • People focussed mobility; and Better integrated mobility.	The SMP includes an Action Plan covering the period 2022-2025 with 91 actions, supporting behavioural change across a wide range of interventions including, among other things, public transport infrastructure and services, active travel promotion and supports, road safety initiatives, legislative measures, research, and public engagement. The Policy also supports the implementation of large-scale transport projects including MetroLink and DART+ in Dublin, BusConnects in the five cities, the Connecting Ireland scheme in rural areas, and an Active Travel Infrastructure Programme providing high-quality cycling infrastructure across the country.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2025 and associated implementation plan	It sets out a pathway for the delivery of EV charge point infrastructure, including the rollout of EV infrastructure as required under the EU's Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR), where a 300% increase in the amount of public recharging infrastructure is targeted for delivery.	The strategy takes a people-first approach, focusing on the different transport needs across the country and is being informed by the piloting of different technologies and charging options in Ireland. An Implementation Plan has also been developed in conjunction with the strategy to provide an initial set of actions and deliverables to support the strategy's delivery. This includes the development the National Road Network EV Charging Plan and the Regional and Local EV Charging Network Plan.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Renewable Transport Fuel Policy 2023-2025	The Renewable Transport Fuel Policy, 2023 – 2025 sets out a pathway to incentivise the supply of renewable transport fuel through annual increases in the renewable transport fuel obligation rate to 2030.	The policy will underpin the shift to the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP 23) biofuel targets of at least B20 (biodiesel equivalent) in diesel and E10 (Ethanol) in petrol by 2030 (with an interim B12/E10 by 2025 target).	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Security Framework (2022)	National Energy Security Framework provides an overarching and comprehensive response to Ireland's energy security needs in the context of the war in Ukraine. The Framework outlines the structures which are in place within Government to monitor and manage our energy supplies. It sets out the plans which are in place to deal with energy security emergencies should they arise, and outlines out how these plans will be tested in light of the war in Ukraine.	The Framework sets out the government's action in response to these issues across three key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - managing the impact on consumers and businesses, with a specific focus on financially vulnerable residential consumers in the short-term - ensuring security of energy supply in the near term, with a focus on the period up to and including winter 2022/23 - reducing our dependency on imported fossil fuels, in the context of the phasing out of Russian energy imports across the EU 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 (published in 2024)	National Energy and Climate Plans are the framework within which EU Member States must notify their climate and energy objectives, targets, policies, and measures to the European Commission and were established under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action. Member States are required to develop NECPs on a ten-year rolling basis. The aim of the plans is to outline our energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and provide projections and ambitions towards 2050. Under the Regulation, Member States are also required to update their initial plans after 5 years, this is the first update of the initial NECP which was published in 2019. The NECP covers five dimensions of the Energy Union: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decarbonisation - Energy Efficiency - Energy Security - Internal Energy Market - Research, Innovation and Competitiveness The NECP brings together the policies, targets, tools and associated material relating to our climate and energy obligations under various EU Regulations and Directives from across government bodies and departments into one document. It reflects our ambitions and provides certainty to investors and policymakers that we are committed to EU-wide targets and ambitions to move towards becoming a carbon-neutral society.	It outlines our department's energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and looks onwards to 2050. The NECP collates the policies, measures and actions related to energy and climate outlined in a range of government plans: such as the Climate Action Plan, the National Development Plan, and Project Ireland 2040, into one cohesive document. It also presents modelling that illustrates Ireland's current trajectories toward its three main European targets. The NECP reflects the ambitions set out in Climate Action Plan 2024. The NECP will act to identify gaps and areas that Ireland can improve on, which should be reflected in updated policies and measures in subsequent Climate Action Plans. The policies outlined in the NECP reflect the ambition of Climate Action Plan 2024.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022-2024	It is the second National Implementation Plan for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals reviews the progress made towards each of the 17 Goals.	The Plan sets out five strategic objectives and 51 actions, with 119 individual measures to increase Ireland's ambition and strengthen implementation structures to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also incorporates 23 external actions from four	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		<p>other National Plans or Strategies which contribute to and are complementary to the objectives of this Plan and which have been included for coherence and reporting purposes.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 1: To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3: Greater partnerships for the Goals</p> <p>Strategic Objective 4: To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms</p> <p>Strategic Objective 5: Strong reporting mechanisms</p>	<p>other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040	The PLUTO takes account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies.	<p>The PLUTO seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; 2. Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, 3. Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) (2021)	The high-level strategic framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network. This new framework is the Department of Transport's contribution to Project Ireland 2040, Government's long-term strategy for accommodating population growth in a sustainable manner and making Ireland a better country for all of its people. It has been developed to ensure that our transport sectoral strategy is underpinned by and supports the achievement of the spatial objectives and National Strategic Objectives set out in the National Planning Framework.	The framework establishes high-level investment priorities to efficiently and effectively address key transport challenges identified by the background analysis and to ensure that transport investment is aligned with and supports Government's overarching spatial and climate change objectives, as articulated in the National Planning Framework and Climate Action Plan.	Implementation of the Framework needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades.	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); • Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and • Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts; • Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and • To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. • It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 ("Energy Security Package")	It outlines a new strategy to ensure energy security in Ireland for this decade, while ensuring a sustainable transition to a carbon neutral energy system by 2050.	<p>The Energy Security Package includes a range of measures to implement this approach in the short and medium term by prioritising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced and Responsive Demand • A Renewables-Led System • More Resilient Systems • Robust Risk Governance 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	<p>A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges. It aims at improving synergies and identifying and tackling policy gaps, policy conflicts and trade-offs as part of a coherent, joined-up approach to policy making on sustainable development.</p> <p>Ireland's Framework for Sustainable Development timeframe is to 2020 to tie in with other national and international frameworks, but a longer-</p>	<p>The objectives of the Framework are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and prioritise policy areas and mechanisms where a sustainable development approach will add value and enable progress towards the strategy aims. • Highlight and promote existing sustainable practices that, with the correct support, can underpin sustainable development more generally. • Strengthen policy integration, coherence and co-ordination and bring a long term perspective to decision making. • Set out governance mechanisms which ensure effective participation within government and across all stakeholders. • Set out clear measures, responsibilities and timelines in an implementation plan. • Set out how progress is to be measured and reported on through the use of indicators. • Incorporate adequate and effective monitoring, learning and improvement into the Framework process. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	term horizon to 2050 is also taken where appropriate, to provide a framework for guiding and reporting on long-term broad development trends such as on climate change.		
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020	<p>Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To reduce overall travel demand. o To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. o To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. o To reduce transport emissions. o To improve accessibility to transport. 	<p>Others lower level aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment o ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking o improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies o strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan vision: Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	<p>Three high-level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. • To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. <p>To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFV forecasts • Electricity targets • Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets • Hydrogen targets • Biofuels targets • LPG targets <p>Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland. <p>Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020. Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. <p>By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors.</p>	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce overall travel demand • Maximise the efficiency of the transport network • Reduce reliance on fossil fuels • Reduce transport emissions • Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. • Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Security of Supply o Sustainability of Energy o Competitiveness of Energy Supply 	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand • Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland • Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation • Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks • Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production • Being prepared for energy supply disruptions 	Implementation of the Framework needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) (2010)	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16%	The areas of intervention identified by the NREAP are heat, transport and electricity. Section 4 provides an overview of all policies and measures to promote the use of energy from	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	target under Directive 2009/28/EC. National Renewable Energy Action Plan.	renewable resources, these are: Biofuels Mineral Oil Tax Relief (MOTR) Schemes to increase production and use of biofuel; Greener Homes Scheme, financial facilitates to wider deployment of renewable-energy heating technologies in the residential sector; Grant support for the planting of perennial biomass crops (willow and miscanthus) – contributes to biomass needs of renewable energy sector; a policy that facilitates renewables by providing for grid connections outside the gate process for certain small, renewable, low carbon generators; new local and central authorities; etc.	cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2017 – 2020)	Article 24 of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive requires Member States to submit a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) every three years. Ireland's 4th NEEAP was produced in early 2017.	It provides a comprehensive overview on the progress made towards the above targets the measures in place to ensure the targets are met the strategies and policies in place across the residential, commercial, transport and public sector.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	The National Broadband Plan is the Government's initiative to deliver high speed broadband services to all premises in Ireland. This will be delivered through investment by commercial enterprises coupled with intervention by the State in those parts of the country where private companies have no plans to invest.	The Plan sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband. Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022	EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland; <i>"Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."</i>	Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all greenways users. <p>It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. <p>The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.</p>	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and <p>Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.	The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Natura Impact Report in Support of the Appropriate Assessment for the Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. <p>Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>"Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</i></p>	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; <p>Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended)	To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.	The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027	The EPA's National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (NWHMP) covers a six-year period from 2021 to 2027. This is the fourth National Hazardous Waste Management Plan and is made under Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996. It sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the prevention and management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous revised plan, and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous revised plan was published. The purpose of this plan is to protect the environment and human health in Ireland through best-practice management of hazardous wastes.	<p>The Plan's objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support and drive priority prevention actions by industry and the public to reduce the generation of hazardous waste; 2. Support the identification of adequate and appropriate collection infrastructure for all hazardous wastes with a view to mitigating environmental and health impacts; 3. Endorse the proximity principle such that hazardous wastes are treated as close to the point of production as possible – including within Ireland, taking into account the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste. 4. Support effective regulation of the movement and management of hazardous wastes in line with national policy priorities; 5. Promotion of safe reuse and recycling pathways in support of the circular economy. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy (2024)	The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, under the auspices of the County and City Management Association National Oversight Group, have co-ordinated the preparation of this plan which is the first National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy. This Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030.	The Plan seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025	The Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025 is a roadmap for building a healthier Ireland.	<p>It is based around four key goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life to reduce health inequalities to protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing to create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. 232/2018 - European Union (National Emission Ceilings) Regulations 2018	The Regulations require the Minister to ensure that emissions of the specified pollutants are limited in accordance with the ceilings set out in Schedule 2. Annex III part 2 includes a set of measures to reduce emissions from agriculture.	<p>The Regulations provide that the Environment Protection Agency shall prepare an annual inventory report of emissions of 5 specified pollutants (sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH₃), and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and in certain years a report on projections of emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations also require the preparation of a national air pollution control programme Referring, among other things, to the 1979 UNECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution), and the establishment of a network to monitor the negative impacts of air pollution upon ecosystems based on a network of monitoring sites that is representative of Ireland's freshwater, natural and semi-natural habitats and forest 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		ecosystem types. The Programme shall contain elements on the use of nitrogen fertilizer and soil protection. In fulfilling the requirements of subparagraph (b) the Minister shall ensure coordination with other monitoring programmes established pursuant to Union legislation including Directive 2008/50/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC and Council Directive 92/43/EEC and, if appropriate, the LRTAP Convention and, where appropriate, make use of data collected under those programmes.	
National Clean Air Strategy 2023	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a National Strategy provides a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. <p>In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this is a theme of the Strategy.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-Food Strategy 2030	The Food Vision 2030 Strategy is a new ten year Strategy for the Irish agri-food sector (taken to include primary agriculture, food and drink processing and manufacturing, fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing, forestry and forestry processing and the equine sector).	<p>The Strategy consists of 22 Goals, grouped into four high-level "Missions" for the sector to work toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Well-Being Food Which is Safe, Nutritious And Appealing, Trusted And Valued at Home and Abroad An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Agri-Food Sector, Driven by Technology And Talent 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agricultural Schemes, including: Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS), Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS), Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS) and Results-based Environment-Agri Pilot Scheme (REAP)	Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. The REPS evolved to AEOS 1, 2 and 3 and currently the Green Low Carbon Agri-Environment (GLAS) Scheme is in place. The recently introduced REAP scheme in Ireland is a two year scheme in place for 2021 and 2022.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Rural Development Programme 2014-2022 (as amended)	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas.	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025	The vision of this policy is for a thriving rural Ireland which is integral to our national economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and development. Our Rural Future represents the Irish Government's blueprint for a post-COVID-19 recovery and development of rural Ireland over the next 5 years. It provides the framework to achieve the vision of transforming the quality of life and opportunity for people living in rural areas.	A set of policy measures aim to deliver wellbeing for all, and to support an aligned policy approach to rural development. It seeks to promote enhanced community participation, to prepare rural areas for technological, demographic and environmental change, and to address the diversity of challenges and opportunities facing rural areas, informed by analysis, data, and consultation.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	<p>Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. <p>The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021	The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.	<p>The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Context Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination Enhancing the Visitor Experience Research in the Irish Tourism Sector Supporting Local Communities in Tourism Wider Government Policy International Context Co-ordination Structures 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	<p>Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country.</p> <p>The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.</p>	<p>The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; 250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020	<p>The Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan provides a strategic framework for the integration of built, natural and cultural heritage into the future management of waterways.</p> <p>The overarching aim of the Plan is to: <i>"Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations"</i>.</p>	<p>Four objectives of the Plan include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice. Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement. Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset. Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this plan. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waterways Ireland "Reimagining Our Waterways" 10-Year Plan 2023	<p>10-Year Plan is a visionary roadmap for reimagining historical waterways, greenways and blueways.</p> <p>Waterways Ireland's Vision is to be recognised as having enabled the creation of inspirational inland navigations and waterways experiences, through conservation and sustainable development for the benefit of all.</p>	<p>At the core of our 10-year plan is set of six strategic priorities. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation Development & Governance Sustainable Funding Model Asset Portfolio Management Participation and Reputation Sustainable Development Climate Action, Environment and Heritage 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Development and Innovation – A Strategy for Investment 2016-2022, (Fáilte Ireland, 2016)	This strategy sets out the framework and mechanism for the delivery of investment to cities, towns, villages, communities and businesses across the country. It identifies priorities to support innovation in the sector to retain and grow the country's competitiveness in the marketplace. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen the appeal of Ireland for international visitors.	<p>The objectives of the Tourism Development and Innovation Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience; To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs; To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and To recognise, value and enhance Ireland's natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish tourism. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998	The Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998 requires that each Housing Authority adopts a Traveller Accommodation Programme for its functional area.	This Act amended and extended the Housing Acts, 1966 to 1997, the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1998, the Local Government Act, 1991, to make provision for the accommodation needs of travellers, to provide for the appointment of a national traveller accommodation consultative committee and local traveller accommodation consultative committees and to provide for related matters.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlement Guidelines (DHLGH, 2024)	The Guidelines set out policy and guidance in relation to the planning and development of urban and rural settlements, with a focus on sustainable residential development and the creation of compact settlements. They are accompanied by a companion non-statutory Design Manual that illustrates best practice examples of how the policies and objectives of the Guidelines can be applied.	The Guidelines build on and update previous guidance to take account of current Government policy and economic, social and environmental considerations. There is a renewed focus in the Guidelines on the renewal of existing settlements and on the interaction between residential density, housing standards and quality urban design and placemaking to support sustainable and compact growth.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)	<p>The Guidelines have five key policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that retail development is plan-led; Promoting city/town centre vitality through a sequential approach to development; Securing competitiveness in the retail sector by actively enabling good quality development proposals to come forward in suitable locations; Facilitating a shift towards increased access to retailing by public transport, cycling and walking in accordance with the Smarter Travel strategy; and Delivering quality urban design outcomes. 	The aim of the Guidelines is to ensure that the planning system continues to play a key role in supporting competitiveness in the retail sector for the benefit of the consumer in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development. In addition, the planning system must promote and support the vitality and viability of city and town centres thereby contributing to a high standard of urban design and encouraging a greater use of sustainable transport.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Architectural Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)	Part 1 of these guidelines includes the criteria to be applied when selecting proposed protected structures for inclusion in the RPS. It also offers guidance to planning authorities on issuing a declaration on a protected structure and on determining planning applications in relation	Part 2 contains supplementary detailed guidance to support planning authorities in their role to protect the architectural heritage when a protected structure, a proposed protected structure or the exterior of a building within an ACA is the subject of development proposals and when a declaration is sought in relation to a protected structure.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	to a protected structure, a proposed protected structure or the exterior of a building within an ACA.		achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Housing Strategy for Disabled People 2022-2027	The primary objective of the strategy which is to facilitate disabled people to live independently with the appropriate choices and control over where, how and with whom they live, promoting their inclusion in the community.	This Strategy will build on the progress made under the previous strategy, The National Housing Strategy for People with a Disability (NHSPWD) 2011 – 2016 (extended to 2021). The Strategy promotes a whole of community approach to housing for disabled people when planning the provision of housing, including infrastructure, transport, education, and employment.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Derelict Sites Act (1990)	An Act to make provision with respect to land to prevent it being or becoming a derelict site, to enable Local Authorities to require the taking of measures on derelict sites by the owners or occupiers and, in certain circumstances, to acquire derelict sites compulsorily, to establish registers of derelict sites, to enable the minister to give directions in relation to derelict sites, to provide for a derelict sites levy and to provide for other matters connected with the aforesaid and to repeal the Derelict Sites Act 1961.	Under the Act, local authorities can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute owners who do not comply with notices served Make compulsory land purchases Carry out necessary work themselves and charge the owners for the cost All local authorities must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a derelict sites register Make the register available for public inspection - It can remove an entry from the Register when it is satisfied that improvement works have been carried out on the derelict site. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 (as amended)	An Act to make provision with respect to land in areas in which housing is required and in areas which are in need of renewal to prevent it lying idle or remaining vacant, to establish a register of vacant sites in those areas, to provide for a vacant sites levy, to amend the Derelict Sites Act 1990, to amend Parts II, III and V of the Planning and Development Act 2000, to amend the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 and to provide for related matters.	This Revised Act is an administrative consolidation of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015. It is prepared by the Law Reform Commission in accordance with its function under the Law Reform Commission Act 1975 (3/1975) to keep the law under review and to undertake revision and consolidation of statute law.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Housing for All - a New Housing Plan for Ireland	The government's overall objective is that every citizen in the State should have access to good quality homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to purchase or rent at an affordable price built to a high standard and in the right place offering a high quality of life 	The policy has four pathways to achieving housing for all: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting home ownership and increasing affordability eradicating homelessness, increasing social housing delivery and supporting social inclusion increasing new housing supply addressing vacancy and efficient use of existing stock 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Town Centre First Policy (2022)	The Town Centre First Policy is a major cross-government policy that aims to tackle vacancy, combat dereliction and breathe new life into town centres. It advocates for a holistic, place-based approach to sustainable rural development. The Town Centre First policy aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, while also functioning as the business, service, social and cultural.	The Policy contains 33 actions which will give towns the tools and resources they need to become more viable and attractive places in which to live, work, socialise and run a business. This will focus on charting the future direction of their towns, address issues of vacancy and dereliction and add vibrancy to the town centre.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UK Marine Policy Statement and the Draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland. UK Marine Policy Statement and the Draft Marine Plan for Northern provide the policy framework for both planning and marine licensing authorities in making their decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving a sustainable marine economy Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Living within environmental limits Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly 	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high-level marine objectives and thereby: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and heritage assets; and Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (UK)	Aims to provide the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment.	The Marine Act comprises eight key elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Management Organisation (MMO) Strategic Marine Planning System Streamlined Marine Licensing System Marine Nature Conservation Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries Coastal Access Coastal and Estuarine Management 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Natura Impact Report in Support of the Appropriate Assessment for the Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013	Aims to provide for marine plans in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region; to provide for marine conservation zones in that region; to make further provision in relation to marine licensing for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes.	The Marine Act sets out a new framework for Northern Ireland's seas based on: a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Planning • Nature Conservation • Marine Licensing 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) NI	The SPPS consolidates some twenty separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic subject planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development.	The overall objective of the planning system is to further sustainable development and improve well-being for the people of the North.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (as amended)	The aim of the Act is to create a planning system which is quicker, clearer and more accessible, with resources better matched to priorities. The Act also gives effect to local government reform changes which transferred the majority of planning functions and decision-making responsibilities for local development plans, development management plus planning enforcement to locally accountable councils	The enactment of the Planning Act (NI) 2011 provided the legislative basis for the most significant reforms of the Northern Ireland planning system in a generation. These reforms impacted on every aspect of planning, including how development plans are drawn up, how development proposals and applications are managed and the way in which these functions are delivered. The key reforms set out to deliver the complete overhaul and redesign of the development plan and development management systems with the aim of improving efficiency and effectiveness. Significant changes were also made in relation to planning appeals and enforcement.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995	The Order is one of the primary pieces of legislation used to protect archaeological sites and built heritage.	State Care sites and monuments are those in the ownership of NIEA. The Order (Article 13) provides the statutory remit for NIEA to acquire historic monuments to secure their protection and manage them for the benefit of present and future generations, by providing public access. The Order (Article 3) allows NIEA to schedule monuments for protection. These monuments remain in their existing ownership, but give NIEA powers to control works through Scheduled Monument consent, help to look after sites through Management Agreements or pursue prosecution where damage has been caused.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 (NI)	An Act to secure the protection of wrecks in territorial waters and the sites of such wrecks, from interference by unauthorised persons; and for connected purposes.	Section 1 of the act provides for wrecks to be designated because of historical, archaeological or artistic value. Section 2 provides for designation of dangerous sites. Wreck sites must have a known location in order to be designated.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 - Spatial Strategy for Northern Ireland	The RDS provides an overarching strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide the public and private sectors. It does not redefine other Departments' strategies but complements them with a spatial perspective.	The aims of the RDS are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of Northern Ireland; • Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and Londonderry as the principal city of the North West; • Support our towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential; • Promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities; • Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places; • Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake; • Take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change; and • Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland (2020)	A strategy for Northern Ireland to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy.	The Strategy sets out how Northern Ireland plans to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy. It builds upon the first Biodiversity Strategy published in 2002 but adopts the modern and internationally agreed approach that emphasises the management of biological systems to deliver the materials and services upon which people depend – the ecosystem services approach.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environment Strategy (NI) (2022)	The Environment Strategy is an overarching document setting out Northern Ireland's environmental priorities for the coming decades and will form part of the Green Growth agenda.	The Environment Strategy covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and water quality • A healthy environment we can enjoy 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and wildlife • Using our environment to make things without damaging it • Waste and recycling • Changing climate 	other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Draft Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy 2021-2040	The Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy 2021-2040 provides an outline of the policy drivers for the development of this strategy, the ecosystem services that semi-natural peatlands in Northern Ireland provide, details the current factors affecting our semi-natural peatlands and sets out the objectives and actions which we consider necessary to ensure that our semi-natural peatlands are conserved and restored to functioning ecosystems. The Strategy is expected to be published by the end of 2024.	The Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy provides information on a series of Strategic Objectives and Actions that the Department and its partner organisations intend to take forward. The UK Peatland Strategy was published in 2018 and identifies a common way forward and sets the context for the devolved administrations strategic peatland action plans.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 2050	The long-term vision of the Energy Strategy is to have net zero and affordable energy, compatible with the 2015 Paris Agreement, and one which makes a fair contribution to the UK Government's legally binding target of "net zero" emissions by 2050.	The Energy Strategy sets out a pathway for energy to 2030 that will mobilise the skills, technologies and behaviours needed to take us towards our vision of net zero carbon and affordable energy by 2050. It outlines a roadmap to 2030 aiming to deliver a 56% reduction in our energy-related emissions.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS)	The UK Marine Policy Statement provides the policy framework for the marine planning system and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.	The Marine Policy Statement will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom marine area. It has been prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The Guidance to the UK Marine Policy Statement from 1 January 2020 explains how references to EU law in the UK MPS should be interpreted from 1 January 2021 following the UK's withdrawal from the EU.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UK Marine Strategy Regulations 2010	The UK Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 require the UK to take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) through the development of a UK Marine Strategy.	The UK Marine Strategy, made up of Parts One, Two and Three, sets out a comprehensive framework for assessing, monitoring and taking action across our seas to achieve the UK's shared vision for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse ocean and seas'. In October 2019, the updated UK Marine Strategy Part One: UK updated assessment and Good Environmental Status was published. In March 2021 the updated UK Marine Strategy Part Two: UK updated monitoring programmes was published and the UK Marine Strategy Part 3: Programme for Measures is being reviewed after being out for consultation (6/09/21-29/11/21).	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine Plan for Northern Ireland	The Marine Plan for Northern Ireland informs and guides the regulation, management, use and protection of our marine area. It is a single document made up of two plans, one for the inshore region and one for the offshore region.	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 (The Marine Act), require the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) as the Marine Plan Authority (MPA), to prepare marine plans. The Marine Plan has been developed within the framework of the UK Marine Policy Statement (UK MPS). This will facilitate the sustainable development of the marine area.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006-2026	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) aims to establish sustainable levels of economic and social activity in our coastal areas while protecting the coastal environment.	ICZM seeks to reconcile the different policies that have an effect on the coast and to establish a framework that facilitates the integration of the interests and responsibilities of those involved in the development, management and use of the coast.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022	The Act sets targets for the years 2050, 2040 and 2030 for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland.	The Act commits Northern Ireland to a target of 48% reduction in emissions and 80% renewable electricity by 2030 and carbon net zero by 2050.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order (2002)	Aims to prevent and control pollution in Northern Ireland.	The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution prevention and control • Air pollution prevention and control • Pollution prevention and control in areas of special scientific interest (ASSI) 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) aims to promote the conservation of biodiversity.	The Act defines the functions of Northern Irish public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity as well as containing provisions for the conservation of flora, fauna and habitats.	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Northern Ireland Environment Act 2021	<i>"An Act to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes."</i> The main aims of the Act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP); • publication of a policy statement on environmental principles; and • annual reporting on implementation of the Environmental Improvement Plan. 	The Environment Act 2021 is organised in 8 Parts and 21 Schedules and sets out various provisions for environmental governance, protection of water, air, nature and biodiversity.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Northern Ireland's River Basin Management Plans	River Basin Management Plans are the key tools for implementing the Water Framework Directive and to achieving its objectives.	DAERA has published the Draft River Basin Management Plan for the 3rd cycle period which runs from 2021-2027. The draft plan covers the North Western, Neagh Bann and North Eastern river basin districts (RBD) and includes detailed status updates on each RBD.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Improvement Plan for Northern Ireland (2024)	An Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) for NI is a statutory requirement of the Environment Act 2021. The EIP will provide the focus for protecting and enhancing our natural environment for the coming decades. The strategic objectives of the EIP are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent air, water and land quality; • A healthy and accessible environment and landscapes everyone can connect with and enjoy; • Thriving, resilient and connected nature and wildlife; • Sustainable production and consumption on land and at sea; • Zero waste and a highly developed circular economy, and • Net zero greenhouse gas emissions and improved climate resilience and adaptability. 	The Environmental Improvement Plan aims to link each set of proposed actions and targets to improve Northern Ireland environment to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy 2020-2032	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Northern and Western Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council; Leitrim County Council; Cavan County Council; Monaghan County Council; Roscommon County Council; Mayo County Council; Sligo County Council; Galway City Council; Galway County Council.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	The Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035, which established an overall framework for transport investment over the next two decades and was subject to full SEA and Stage 2 AA, is a key policy shaping the six-year Integrated Infrastructure Plan. The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Transport Strategy, focused on improving public and sustainable transport.	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus; • Light Rail; • Heavy Rai; • Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment; • Integrated Service Plan; and • Integration and Accessibility. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Transport Strategies for Cities and Metropolitan Areas (National Transport Authority, Various)	These Strategies sets out how transport will be developed across the various areas.	These Strategies typically contribute towards sustainable mobility, high-quality public transport services and compact urban form.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained. Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.	<p>Aims to identify and determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level. The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports. The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	<p>Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest To describe the site and its management To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 	Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Land Use Plans in force within County Sligo and in other adjoining planning authorities. This includes Development Plans and Local Area Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline planning objectives for land use development. Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies. Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protect and enhances amenities and environment. Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aim to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Authorities Biodiversity and Heritage Action Plans (various), including Sligo Heritage and Biodiversity Plan 2023-2030	Aim to protect, conserve, enhance and restore heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services.	<p>The Biodiversity and Heritage Action Plans support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gathering information on the biodiversity resource managing the resource education and awareness cooperation to achieve objectives 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Sligo LECP 2023-2030	The overarching vision for each LECP is: “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Authorities Landscape Character Assessments (various), including County Sligo Landscape Character Appraisal	Characterise the geographical dimension of the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guide strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
Local Authorities Noise Action Plans (various), including Sligo County Council's	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	The Noise Action Plans seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems. • Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects. • Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Authorities Climate Action Plans (various), including Sligo County Council's	Climate Action Plans sets out how the relevant local authority can promote a range of mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to help deliver on the national climate obligations and the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.	Responding to the continuing challenges presented by climate change, the Climate Action Plans lay out the relevant local authority's course of action over the five-year lifetime of the plan. The Plans are typically centred around actions relating to issues including energy efficiency by 2030, greenhouse gas and climate resilience.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NI Regional Development Strategy 2035	Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland. Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NI Regional Seascape Character Assessment	The aim of this study is to provide a strategic understanding of different areas of regional seascape character along the entire Northern Ireland coast, complementing similar assessments undertaken elsewhere in the UK. This will contribute to the aims of the European Landscape Convention through promoting the protection, management and planning of the seascape, and to support the European cooperation in landscape issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and map the different regional seascape character areas. • Describe the key features and characteristics of each seascape character area. • Relate the description of each seascape character area to its neighbouring terrestrial landscape character areas (as described in the NI Landscape Character Assessment, 2000) and take account of boundaries identified in relation to neighbouring seascape areas for the British and Irish coastline. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Homeless Action Plan for the North-West Region 2023-2028	There are 4 key Strategic Aims in this Plan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Prevent Homelessness – early intervention to people at risk of homelessness; 2. To Protect those experiencing homelessness through emergency accommodation and targeted support; 3. Progression – to identify pathways to long-term housing solutions; 4. Ensure Proper Governance, Financial Oversight and Funding to deliver homeless services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amongst the pathways contained in Housing for All is the Pathway to Eradicating Homelessness, increasing Social Housing Delivery and Supporting Social Inclusion. This pathway is underpinned by a range of actions to address homelessness with an ultimate goal of working to end homelessness by 2030. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo Age Friendly Strategy 2023-2026	The Age Friendly Programme is built around the following key outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead healthier and active lives for longer • Stay living in our own homes and communities • Get to where we want to go, when we want • Have the information we need to lead full lives • Feel and be safe at home and out and about • Be enabled by the build and social environment • Continue to learn, develop and work • Participate in social, economic and public life • Be truly valued and respected 	The Age Friendly Programme is part of a worldwide, World Health Organisation inspired movement which aims to make sure that as we age, we can continue to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a real say in what happens in our own lives and what happens in the areas in which we live, • Enjoy good health, access to high quality services, and a secure and enabling environment • Be engaged and have opportunities to participate fully in everything that is going on in our cities and counties. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019 - 2024	Sligo County Council, under the provisions of the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998, is required to prepare and adopt a new Traveller Accommodation Programme.	Under the 1998 Act, Sligo County Council has certain obligations in relation to the preparation, adoption and implementation of a Traveller Accommodation Programme. In summary, Sligo County Council is required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and adopt an Accommodation Programme to meet the existing and projected accommodation needs of Travellers in County Sligo. • Allow for public input to the preparation and amendment of the Programme. • Take appropriate steps to secure implementation of the Programme 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo County Council's Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026	This Plan sets out housing targets and the methods of delivery for both social and affordable housing.	The Government have issued social housing targets for the term of the strategy to each Local Authority, a target of 517 dwellings in the case of Sligo County Council. Local authorities have been requested to submit a Housing Delivery Action Plan (HDAP) for the period 2022-2026, setting out details on the delivery of housing in their LA over the next five years including locations and types of housing in addition to information on delivery and the delivery partners who will work with the local authorities to meet this target.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
County Sligo Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability 2021-2025	The vision of the Co. Sligo Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability (2021-2025) is to facilitate access to the appropriate range of housing and related support services, delivered in an integrated and sustainable manner, which promotes equality of opportunity, individual choice and independent living for people with a disability.	The core goal of the Strategy is to meet the identified housing needs of people with disabilities locally whether they are currently living in the community and/or in a congregated setting.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo PEACEPLUS Action 2023- 2027	The overall objective of the PEACEPLUS Programme will be to build Peace and Prosperity and ensure that this Programme will leave a lasting and tangible legacy across Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland. The Programme's strategy is to continue to take the opportunities and address the needs arising from the peace process in order to boost economic growth and stimulate social and economic regeneration and secondly, to promote social inclusion, particularly for those at the margins of economic and social life.	The Programme will help to address many long-standing social and economic challenges which have, and continue to impact on communities, particularly those in rural border areas, as well as ongoing challenges that exist in urban settings.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo Culture and Creativity Strategy 2023-2027	The aim of the Strategy is to champion the importance and value of Sligo's unique creativity and culture as a catalyst to empower communities and foster new ideas and ways of thinking to achieve Sligo's ambition to be a sustainable place to live, work, visit and invest in for the benefit of all citizens.	The values for the Strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and Partnership • Leadership • Innovation • Teamwork • Sustainability • Monitoring and Evaluation 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo Digital Strategy 2020-2023	The primary vision of this digital strategy is to place County Sligo at the forefront of a digital transition. In doing so it will also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the climate action agenda, • Promote increased economic activity in the region and within the city centre, and, • Deliver improved social inclusion. 	To place Sligo at the forefront of digital innovation, a series of short to medium term objectives have been developed for the life of this strategy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the deployment of digital infrastructure to enable Sligo achieve its Smart City Sligo 2025 ambitions, • Activate a rich ecosystem of public, private, academic and civic partners in a collaborative process to make the digital vision an enduring reality, • Establish an appropriate governance structure to manage the ongoing digital initiatives and deliver value to all stakeholders. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo Libraries Development Plan 2019 - 2023	Five strategies are the key to the successful delivery of this plan five year development plan. These are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Placing Literacy and Reading at the centre of Service. 2. The Library as a Centre of Learning and Information 3. Creative Libraries – The Library as an active space leading and facilitating culture and creativity in communities. 4. Collections Policy: Update and development of printed and digital collections. 5. Placing Literature at the centre of Service. 	Sligo Library Services will continue to be at the heart of the community, providing free library service for all, in a safe and inclusive space. The successful delivery of this Plan will double current membership figures and see a significant increase in numbers at programmes and activities.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sligo Arts Plan 2020 - 2025	The Plan aims to renew Sligo County Council's role as a leading development agency and strategic partner in arts development. Through a range of responsive and new programmes, the local authority will invigorate the artistic and creative life of Sligo with additional resources including new funding streams, connection and co-ordination and deepened relationships among artists and communities.	County Sligo Arts Service works in partnership with key stakeholders to deliver a high-quality arts service for the people of Sligo and to promote greater public involvement in the arts in a wide range of social and community settings. The Arts Service also works with the arts community to promote culture and creativity as an expression of contemporary Sligo at national and international level.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating 'Ireland's Hidden Heartlands' and 'Wild Atlantic Way' Brands, Regional Tourism Development Strategies and Destination Experience such as the Sligo DEDP	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, the Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland's Ancient East and other brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.	Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes	These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.	These projects will contribute towards the development of the Plan area and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.